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PREFACE.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

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CICERO'S

CATO THE ELDER ON OLD AGE

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White's Grammar School Texts

CICERO'S

CATO THE ELDER ON OLD AGE

WITH A VOCABULARY

BY

JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon.

NINTH THOUSAND

LONDON

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another Latin, or Greek, word; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words, respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

LONDON: January, 1877.

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CICERONIS

CATO MAJOR DE SENECTUTE.

I. 1. *O Tite, si quid te adjucro, curamve levâsso,*
Quæ nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa,
Ecquid erit præmî?

Licet enim versibus iisdem mihi affari te, Attice, quibus affatur Flamininum

Ille vir, haud magnā cum re, sed plenus fidei.

Quamquam certò scio, non, ut Flamininum,

Sollicitari te, Tite, sic noctesque diesque.

Novi enim moderationem animi tui, et æquitatem; teque non cognomen solùm Athenis deportâsse, sed humanitatem et prudentiam, intelligo. Et tamen te suspicor iisdem rebus, quibus meipsum, interdum graviùs commoveri: quarum consolatio et major est, et in aliud tempus differenda. Nunc autem mihi visum est de Senectute aliquid ad te conscribere. 2. Hoc enim onere, quod mihi tecum commune est, aut jam urgentis aut certè adventantis senectutis, et





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CATO. Est istuc quidem, Læli, aliquid; sed nequaquam in isto sunt omnia: ut Themistocles fertur Seriphio cuidam in jurgio respondisse, quum ille dixisset, Non eum suā, sed patriæ gloriā splendorem assequutum; *Nec herculè*, inquit, *si ego Seriphius essem, nobilis; nec tu, si Atheniensis esses, clarus unquam fuisses.* Quod eodem modo de senectute potest dici. Neque enim in summā inopiā levis esse senectus potest, ne sapienti quidem; nec insipienti etiam in summā copiā non gravis. 9. Aptissima omnino sunt, Scipio et Læli, arma senectutis artes exercitationesque virtutum: quæ in omni ætate cultæ, quum multùm diùque vixeris, mirificos efferunt fructūs; non solùm quia nunquam deserunt, ne in extremo quidem tempore ætatis—quamquam id maximum est—verùm etiam quia conscientia benè actæ vitæ multorumque benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est.

IV. 10. Ego Q. Maximum—eum, qui Tarentum recepit—adolescens ita dilexi senem, ut æqualem. Erat enim in illo viro comitate condita gravitas, nec senectus mores mutaverat. Quamquam eum colere cœpi non admodùm grandem natu, sed tamen jam ætate provectum. Anno enim pòst consul primùm fuerat, quàm ego natus sum; cumque eo, quartùm consule, adolescentulus miles profectus sum ad Capuam, quintoque anno pòst ad Tarentum. Quæstor deinde quadriennio pòst factus sum: quem magistratum gessi consulibus Tuditano et Cethego, quum *quidem ille*, admodùm senex, suasor Legis Cinciæ



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externa bella. Cujus sermone ita tunc cupidè fruebar, quasi jam divinarem id, quod evenit, illo exstincto fore, unde discerem, neminem.

V. 13. Quorsum igitur hæc tam multa de Maximo? Quia profecto videtis nefas esse dictu miseram fuisse talem senectutem. Nec tamen omnes possunt esse Scipiones aut Maximi, ut urbium expugnationes, ut pedestres navalesve pugnas, ut bella à se gesta triumphosque recordentur. Est etiam quietè, et purè, et elegantèr actæ ætatis placida ac lenis senectus, qualem accepimus Platonis, qui uno et octogesimo anno scribens mortuus est; qualem Isocratis, qui eum librum, qui *Panathenaïcus* inscribitur, quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsisse se dicit, vixitque quinquennium posteà; cujus magister, Leontinus Gorgias, centum et septem complevit annos, neque unquam in suo studio atque opere cessavit. Qui, quum ex eo quæreretur, cur tamdiu vellet esse in vitâ; *Nihil habeo*, inquit, *quod incusem senectutem.* 14. Præclarum responsum, et docto homine dignum! Sua enim vitia insipientes et suam culpam in senectutem conferunt: quod non faciebat is, cujus modò mentionem feci, Ennius,

Sicut fortis equus, spatio qui sæpè supremo
Vicit Olympia, nunc senio confectus quiescit.

Equi fortis et victoris senectuti comparat suam: quam quidem probè meminisse potestis. Anno enim undevicesimo post ejus mortem, hi consules, T. Flamininus et M'. Acilius, facti sunt; ille autem, Cæpione et Philippo iterùm consulibus, mortuus

est : quum ego quidem quinque et sexaginta annos natus, legem Voconiam voce magnâ et bonis lateribus suasissem. Annos septuaginta natus—tot enim vixit Ennius—ita ferebat duo, quæ maxima putantur onera, paupertatem et senectutem, ut eis pænè delectari videretur.

15. Etenim, quum contemplor animo, reperio quatuor causas, cur senectus misera videatur : unam quòd avocet à rebus gerendis ; alteram, quòd corpus faciat infirmius ; tertiam, quòd privet omnibus ferè voluptatibus ; quartam, quòd haud procul absit à morte. Earum, si placet, causarum quanta quàmque sit justa unaquæque videamus.

VI. A rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit. Quibus ? An iis quæ geruntur in juventute et viribus ? Nullæne igitur res sunt seniles, quæ, vel infirmis corporibus, animo tamen administrentur ? Nihil ergò agebat Q. Maximus ? Nihil L. Paulus, pater tuus, Scipio, socer optimi viri, filii mei ? Ceteri senes, Fabricii, Curii, Coruncanii, quum rempublicam consilio et auctoritate defendebant, nihil agebant ? 16. Ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset : tamen is, quum sententia senatûs inclinaret ad pacem et fœdus faciendum cum Pyrrho, non dubitavit dicere illa, quæ versibus persequutus est Ennius :

Quò vobis mentes, rectæ quæ stare solebant
Antehac, dementes sese flexere viaï ?

ceteraque gravissimè ; notum enim vobis carmen

est : et tamen ipsius Appii exstat oratio. Atque hæc ille egit septem et decem annos post alterum consulatum, quum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfluxissent, censorque ante consulatum superiorem fuisset. Ex quo intelligitur Pyrrhi bello grandem sanè fuisse ; et tamen sic à patribus accepimus. 17. Nihil igitur afferunt, qui in re gerendâ versari senectutem negant ; similesque sunt, ut siqui gubernatorem in navigando nihil agere dicant, quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, ille autem clavum tenens sedeat in puppi quietus. Non faciat ea, quæ juvenes. At verò multò majora et meliora facit. Non viribus, aut velocitatibus, aut celeritate corporum, res magnæ geruntur, sed consilio, auctoritate, sententiâ ; quibus non modò non orbari, sed etiam augeri, senectus solet. 18. Nisi fortè ego vobis, qui et miles et tribunus et legatus et consul versatus sum in vario genere bellorum, cessare nunc videor, quum bella non gero. At senatui, quæ sunt gerenda, præscribo, et quomodò ; Carthagini, malè jam diù cogitanti, bellum multò antè denuntio ; de quâ vereri non antè desinam, quàm illam excisam esse cognovero. 19. Quam palmam utinam dii immortales tibi, Scipio, reservent, ut avi reliquias persequare ! Cujus à morte hic quintus et tricesimus est annus ; sed memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes. Anno ante me censorem mortuus est, novem annis post meum consulatum, quum consul iterùm, me consule, creatus esset. Num *igitur, si ad* centesimum annum vixisset, senectutis



eum suæ pœniteret? Nec enim excursione, nec saltu, nec eminùs hastis aut comminùs gladiis uteretur; sed consilio, ratione, sententiâ. Quæ nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores nostri appellâssent *Senatum*. 20. Apud Lacedæmonios quidem ii, qui amplissimum magistratum gerunt, ut sunt, sic etiam nominantur, *senes*. Quodsi legere aut audire voletis externa, maximas respublicas ab adolescentibus labefactas, à senibus sustentatas et restitutas, reperietis.

Cedo, quî vestram rempublicam tantam amisistis tam citò?

Sic enim percontantur, ut est in Nævii poëtæ *Ludo*. Respondentur et alia, et hæc in primis:

Proveniebant oratores novi, stulti, adolescentuli.

Temeritas est videlicèt florentis ætatis, prudentia senescentis

VII. 21. At memoria minuitur. Credo, nisi eam exerceas; aut si sis naturâ tardior. Themistocles omnium civium nomina perceperat: num igitur censetis eum, quum ætate processisset, qui Aristides esset, Lysimachum salutare solitum? Equidem non modò eos novi qui sunt, sed eorum patres etiam et avos. Nec sepulcra legens vereor, quod aiunt, ne memoriam perdam: his enim ipsis legendis redeo in memoriam mortuorum. Nec verò quemquam senum audivi oblitum quo loco thesaurum *obruisset*. Omnia, quæ curant, meminerunt; *vadimonia constituta*; qui sibi, quibus ipsi, debeant.

22. Quid jurisconsulti? quid pontifices? quid augures? quid philosophi senes? quàm multa meminerunt! Manent ingenia senibus, modò permaneat studium et industria; nec ea solùm in claris et honoratis viris, sed in vitâ etiam privatâ et quietâ. Sophocles ad summam senectutem Tragedias fecit; quod propter studium, quum rem familiarem negligere videretur, à filiis in judicium vocatus est, ut, quemadmodùm nostro more malè rem gerentibus patribus bonis interdici solet, sic illum, quasi desipientem, à re familiari removerent judices. Tum senex dicitur eam Fabulam, quam in manibus habebat et proximè scripserat, *Œdipum Coloneum*, recitâsse judicibus, quæsîsseque, num illud carmen desipientis videretur. Quo recitato, sententiis judicum est liberatus. 23. Num igitur hunc, num Homerum, num Hesiodum, num Simonidem, num Stesichorum; num, quos ante dixi, Isocratem, Gorgiam; num philosophorum principes, Pythagoram, Democritum, num Platonem, num Xenocratem, num posteà Zenonem, Cleanthem, aut eum, quem vos etiam Romæ vidistis, Diogenem Stoicum, coëgit [in suis studiis] obmutescere senectus? an non in omnibus iis studiorum agitatio vitæ æqualis fuit? 24. Age, ut ista divina studia omittamus, possum nominare ex agro Sabino rusticos Romanos, vicinos et familiares meos, quibus absentibus nunquam ferè ulla in agro majora opera fiunt, non serendis, non percipiendis, non condendis fructibus. Quamquam in illis minùs hoc mirum: *nemo enim est* tam senex, qui se annum non putet



posse vivere. Sed iidem elaborant in eis, quæ sciunt nihil omnino ad se pertinere :

Serit arbores, quæ alteri seculo prosient,

ut ait Statius noster in *Synephebis*. 25. Nec verò dubitet agricola, quamvis senex, quærenti, cui serat, respondere ; *Diis immortalibus, qui me non accipere modò hæc à majoribus voluerunt, sed etiam posteris prodere.*

VIII. Meliùs Cæcilius de sene alteri seculo prospiciente, quàm illud idem :

Edepol senectus, si nil quidquam aliud viti
Apportes tecum, quum advenis ; unum id sat est,
Quòd diu vivendo multa, quæ non volt, videt.

Et multa fortasse, quæ vult. Atque in ea quidem, quæ non vult, sæpe etiam adolescentia incurrit. Illud verò idem Cæcilius vitiosiùs :

Tum equidem in senectā hoc deputo miserrimum—
Sentire eā ætate esse se odiosum alteri.

26. Jucundum potiùs, quàm odiosum. Ut enim adolescentibus bonā indole præditis sapientes senes delectantur, leviorque fit eorum senectus, qui ab juventute coluntur et diliguntur ; sic adolescentes senum præceptis gaudent, quibus ad virtutum studia ducuntur. Nec minùs intelligo me vobis, quàm vos mihi esse jucundos. Sed videtis, ut senectus non modò languida atque iners non sit, verùm etiam sit operosa, et semper agens aliquid et moliens ; tale scilicet, quale cujusque studium in superiore vitā

fuit. Quid, qui etiam addiscunt aliquid? ut Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se, quotidiè aliquid addiscentem, senem fieri dicit; ut ego feci, qui Græcas literas senex didici: quas quidem sic avidè arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, ut ea ipsa mihi nota essent, quibus me nunc exemplis uti videtis. Quod quum fecisse Socratem in fidibus audirem, vellem equidem et illud—discebant enim fidibus antiqui: sed in literis certè elaboravi.

IX. 27. Nec nunc equidem vires desidero adolescentis—is enim erat locus alter de vitiis senectutis: non plus, quàm adolescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam. Quod est, eo decet uti, et, quicquid agas, agere pro viribus. Quæ enim vox potest esse contemptior, quàm Milonis Crotoniatæ? qui, quum jam senex esset, athletasque se in curriculo exercentes videret, adspexisse lacertos suos dicitur, illacrimansque dixisse, *At hi quidem jam mortui sunt.* Non verò tam isti, quàm tu ipse, nugator; neque enim ex te unquam es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis. Nihil S. Ælius tale, nihil multis annis ante T. Coruncanius, nihil modò P. Crassus, a quibus jura civibus præscribebantur, quorum usque ad extremum spiritum est provecta prudentia. 28. Orator metuo ne languescat senectute; est enim munus ejus non ingenii solùm, sed laterum etiam et virium. Omnino canorum illud in voce splendescit etiam, nescio quo pacto, in senectute: quod equidem adhuc non amisi, et videtis annos. Sed tamen est decorus

sermo senis, quietus et remissus, facitque persæpe ipsa sibi audientiam diserti senis compta et mitis oratio. Quod si ipse exsequi nequeas, possis tamen Scipioni præcipere et Lælio. Quid enim est jucundius senectute stipatâ studiis juventutis? 29. Anne eas quidem vires senectuti relinquemus, ut adolescentulos doceat, instituat, ad omne officii munus instruat? quo quidem opere quid potest esse præclarius? Mihi verò Cn. et P. Scipiones, et avi tui duo, L. Æmilius et P. Africanus, comitatu nobilium juvenum fortunati videbantur. Nec ulli bonarum artium magistri non beati putandi, quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint. Etsi ista ipsa defectio virium adolescentiæ vitiis efficitur sæpiùs, quàm senectutis; libidinosa etenim et intemperans adolescentia effetum corpus tradit senectuti. 30. Cyrus quidem, apud Xenophontem, eo sermone, quem moriens habuit, quum admodùm senex esset, negat se unquam sensisse senectutem suam imbecilliorem factam, quàm adolescentia fuisset. Ego L. Metellum memini puer—qui quum quadriennio post alterum consulatum pontifex maximus factus esset, viginti et duos annos ei sacerdotio præfuit—ita bonis esse viribus extremo tempore ætatis, ut adolescentiam non requireret. Nihil necesse est mihi de me ipso dicere; quamquam est id quidem senile, ætatique nostræ conceditur.

X. 31. Videtisne, ut apud Homerum sæpissimè *Nestor de virtutibus* suis prædicet? Tertiam enim

jam ætatem hominum vivebat; nec erat ei verendum, ne, vera de se prædicans, nimis videretur aut insolens aut loquax. Etenim, ut ait Homerus, ex ejus linguâ melle dulcior fluebat oratio. Quam ad suavitatem nullis egebat corporis viribus: et tamen dux ille Græciæ nusquam optat, ut Ajacis similes habeat decem, at ut Nestoris: quod si acciderit, non dubitat, quin brevì Troja sit peritura. 32. Sed redeo ad me. Quartum annum ago et octogesimum: equidem posse vellem idem gloriari, quod Cyrus. Sed tamen hoc queo dicere, non me quidem iis esse viribus, quibus aut miles bello Punico, aut quæstor eodem bello, aut consul in Hispaniâ fuerim, aut quadriennio pòst, quum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas, M'. Acilio Glabrione consule: sed tamen, ut vos videtis, non planè me enervavit nec afflixit senectus: non curia vires meas desiderat, non Rostra, non amici, non clientes, non hospites. Nec enim unquam sum assensus veteri illi laudatoque proverbio, quod monet maturè fieri senem, si diu velis esse senex. Ego verò me minùs diu senem esse mallem, quàm esse senem antè, quàm essem. Itaque nemo adhuc convenire me voluit, cui fuerim occupatus. 33. At minus habeo virium, quàm vestrûm utervis. Ne vos quidem T. Pontii centurionis vires habetis: num idcircò est ille præstantior? Moderatio modò virium adsit, et tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur; næ ille non magno desiderio tenebitur virium. Olympiæ per stadium ingressus esse Milo dicitur, quum humeris sustineret bovem vivum. Utrùm igitur has corporis, an Pyth-



agoræ tibi malis vires ingenii dari? Denique isto bono utare, quum adsit; quum absit, ne requiras; nisi fortè adolescentes pueritiam, paulum ætate progressi adolescentiam, debeant requirere. Cursus est certus ætatis, et una via naturæ, eaque simplex; suaque cuique parti ætatis tempestivitas est data: ut et infirmitas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, et gravitas jam constantis ætatis, et senectutis maturitas, naturale quiddam habeat, quod suo tempore percipi debeat. 34. Audire te arbitror, Scipio, hospes tuus avitus, Masinissa, quæ faciat hodie, nonagesimum ita annos natus; quum ingressus iter pedibus sit, inde equum omnino non adscendere; quum equo, ex equo non descendere; nullo imbre, nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit; summam in eo esse corporis siccitatem: itaque exsequi omnia regis officia et munera. Potest igitur exercitatio et temperantia etiam in senectute conservare aliquid pristini roboris.

XI. Non sunt in senectute vires. Ne postulantur quidem vires à senectute. Ergò et legibus et institutis vacat ætas nostra muneribus iis, quæ non possunt sine viribus sustineri. Itaque non modò, quod non possumus, sed ne quantum possumus quidem, cogimur. 35. At multi ita sunt imbecilli senes, ut nullum officii aut omnino vitæ munus exsequi possint. At id quidem non proprium senectutis est vitium, *sed commune* valetudinis. Quàm fuit imbecillus P. *Africani filius is*, qui te adoptavit! quàm tenui aut *potiùs* valetudine. Quod ni ita fuisset, alterum

illud lumen exstitisset civitatis : ad paternam enim magnitudinem animi doctrina uberior accesserat. Quid mirum igitur in senibus, si infirmi sunt aliquando, quum id ne adolescentes quidem effugere possint? Resistendum, Læli et Scipio, senectuti est, ejusque vitia diligentiâ compensanda sunt. Pugnandum, tamquam contra morbum, sic contra senectutem. 36. Habenda ratio valetudinis ; utendum exercitationibus modicis ; tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum, ut reficiantur vires, non opprimantur. Nec verò corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multò magis. Nam hæc quoque, nisi tamquam lumini oleum instilles, exstinguuntur senectute. Et corpora quidem defatigatione et exercitatione ingravescunt, animi autem exercendo levantur. Nam, quos ait Cæcilius, *comicos stultos senes* hoc significat—credulos, obliviosos, dissolutos : quæ vitia sunt non senectutis, sed inertis, ignavæ, somniculosæ senectutis. Ut petulantia, ut libido, magìs est adolescentium, quàm senum—nec tamen omnium adolescentium, sed non proborum—sic ista senilis stultitia—quæ *deliratio* appellari solet—senum levium est, non omnium. 37. Quatuor robustos filios, quinque filias, tantam domum, tantas clientelas, Appius regebat et senex, et cæcus. Intentum enim animum, tamquam arcum, habebat, nec languescens succumbebat senectuti. Tenebat non modò auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos ; metuebant servi, verebantur liberi, carum omnes habebant : vigebat in illâ domo patrius mos et *disciplina.* 38. Ita enim senectus honesta est, si se



ipsa defendit, si jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, si usque ad extremum spiritum dominatur in suos. Ut enim adolescentem, in quo senile aliquid, sic senem, in quo est adolescentis aliquid, probo: quod qui sequitur, corpore senex esse poterit, animo nunquam erit. Septimus mihi *Originum* liber est in manibus; omnia antiquitatis monumenta colligo: causarum illustrium, quascumque defendi, nunc quum maximè conficio orationes; jus augurium pontificium, civile tracto; multùm etiam Græcis literis utor; Pythagoreorumque more, exercendæ memoriæ gratiâ, quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi. Hæ sunt exercitationes ingenii, hæc curricula mentis; in his desudans atque elaborans corporis vires non magnopere desidero. Adsum amicis, venio in senatum frequens, ultròque affero res multùm et diu cogitatas; easque tueor animi, non corporis, viribus. Quæ si exsequi nequirem, tamen me lectulus oblectaret meus ea ipsa cogitatio tem, quæ jam agere non possem: sed, ut possim, facit acta vita. Semper enim in his studiis laboribusque viventi non intelligitur quando obrepat senectus. Ita sensim sine sensu ætas senescit: nec subitò frangitur, sed diuturnitate exstinguitur.

XII. 39. Sequitur tertia vituperatio senectutis, quòd eam carere dicunt voluptatibus. O præclarum munus ætatis, siquidem id aufert nobis, quod est in adolescentiâ vitiosissimum! Accipite enim, optimi *adolescentes*, veterem orationem Archytæ Tarentini, *magni in primis* et præclari viri, quæ mihi tradita

est, quum essem adolescens Tarenti cum Q. Maximo. Nullam capitaliorem pestem, quàm corporis voluptatem, hominibus dicebat à naturâ datam: cujus voluptatis avidæ libidines temerè et effrenatè ad potiundum incitarentur. 40. Hinc patriæ proditiones, hinc rerum publicarum eversiones, hinc cum hostibus clandestina colloquia nasci; nullum denique scelus, nullum malum facinus esse, ad quod suscipiendum non libido voluptatis impelleret; stupra verò, et adulteria, et omne tale flagitium, nullis aliis illecebris excitari, nisi voluptatis: quumque homini sive natura, sive quis Deus, nihil mente præstabilius dedisset, huic divino muneri ac dono nihil esse tam inimicum quàm voluptatem. 41. Nec enim, libidine dominante, temperantiæ locum esse, neque omnino in voluptatis regno virtutem posse consistere. Quod quò magis intelligi posset, fingere animo jubebat tantâ incitatum aliquem voluptate corporis, quanta percipi posset maxima: nemini censebat fore dubium, quin tamdiu, dum ita gauderet, nihil agitare mente, nihil ratione, nihil cogitatione consequi posset. Quocirca nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum, quàm voluptatem; siquidem ea, quum major esset atque longior, omne animi lumen exstingueret. Hæc cum C. Pontio Samnite—patre ejus, à quo, Caudino prœlio, Sp. Postumius, T. Veturius, consules, superati sunt—locutum Archytam, Nearchus Tarentinus, hospes noster, qui in amicitiâ populi Romani permanserat, se à majoribus natu accepisse dicebat, quum quidem ei sermoni *interfuisset* Plato Atheniensis, quem



Tarentum venisse, L. Camillo, Appio Claudio consulibus, reperio. 42. Quorsum hæc? ut intelligatis, si voluptatem aspernari ratione et sapientiâ non possemus, magnam habendam senectuti gratiam, quæ effecerit, ut id non liberet, quod non oporteret. Impedit enim consilium voluptas; rationi est inimica, ac mentis—ut ita dicam—præstringit oculos, nec habet ullum cum virtute commercium. Invitus quidem feci, ut fortissimi viri T. Flaminini fratrem, L. Flamininum, è senatu ejicerem, septem annis pòst, quàm consul fuisset; sed notandam putavi libidinem. Ille enim quum esset consul, in Galliâ exoratus in convivio à scorto est, ut securi feriret aliquem eorum, qui in vinculis essent damnati rei capitalis. Hic, Tito, fratre suo, censore, qui proximus ante me fuerat, elapsus est: mihi verò et Flacco neutiquam probari potuit tam flagitiosa et tam perdita libido, quæ cum probro privato conjungeret imperii dedecus.

XIII. 43. Sæpè audivi à majoribus natu, qui se porrò pueros à senibus audîsse dicebant, mirari solitum C. Fabricium, quod, quum apud regem Pyrrhum legatus esset, audîsset à Thessalo Cineâ; esse quendam Athenis, qui se sapientem profiteretur, eumque dicere, omnia, quæ faceremus, ad voluptatem esse referenda: quod ex eo audientes, M'. Curium et Ti. Coruncanium, optare solitos, ut id Samnitibus ipsique Pyrrho persuaderetur, quò *faciliùs vinci* possent, quum se voluptatibus *dedissent.* Vixerat M'. Curius cum P. Decio, qui

quinquennio ante eum consulem se pro republicâ quarto consulatu devoverat. Nôrat eundem Fabricius, nôrat Coruncanius: qui quum ex suâ vitâ, tum ex ejus, quem dico, P. Decii facto, judicabant esse profectò aliquid naturâ pulchrum atque præclarum, quod suâ sponte peteretur, quodque, spretâ et contemptâ voluptate, optimus quisque sequeretur. 44. Quorsum igitur tam multa de voluptate? quia non modò vituperatio nulla, sed etiam summa laus, senectutis est, quòd ea voluptates nullas magnopere desiderat.

At caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis. Caret ergò etiam vinolentiâ et cruditate et insomniis. Sed si aliquid dandum est voluptati, quoniam ejus blanditiis non facilè obsistimus—divinè enim Plato *escam malorum* voluptatem appellat, quòd eâ videlicet homines capiantur, ut hamo pisces—quamquam immoderatis epulis caret senectus, modicis tamen conviviis delectari potest. C. Duillium, M. filium, qui Pœnos classe primus devicerat, redeuntem à cœnâ senem sæpe videbam puer; delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, quæ sibi, nullo exemplo, privatus sumpserat: tantum licentiæ dabat gloria. 45. Sed quid ego alios? ad meipsum jam revertar. Primùm habui semper sodales. Sodalitates autem, me quæstore, constitutæ sunt, sacris Idæis Magnæ Matris acceptis. Epulabar igitur cum sodalibus omnino modicè, sed erat quidam fervor ætatis: quâ progrediente, omnia fiunt indies mitiora. Neque enim ipsorum conviviorum delectationem voluptatibus corporis magis,



quàm cœtu amicorum et sermonibus, metiebar. Benè enim majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum, quia vitæ conjunctionem haberet, *convivium* nominârunt; meliùs, quàm Græci, qui hoc idem tum *compotationem*, tum *concœnationem* vocant: ut, quod in eo genere minimum est, id maximè probare videantur.

XIV. 46. Ego verò propter sermonis delectationem tempestivis quoque conviviis delector, nec cum æqualibus solùm, qui pauci admodùm restant, sed cum vestrâ etiam ætate atque vobiscum; habeoque senectuti magnam gratiam, quæ mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi sustulit. Quòd siquem etiam ista delectant—ne omnino bellum indixisse videar voluptati, cujus est etiam fortasse quidam naturalis motus—non intelligo, ne in istis quidem voluptatibus ipsis, carere sensu senectutem. Me verò et magisteria delectant à majoribus instituta; et is sermo, qui, more majorum, à summo adhibetur in poculis; et pocula, sicut in *Symposio* Xenophontis est, minuta atque rorantia; et refrigeratio æstate, et vicissim aut sol aut ignis hibernus. Quæ quidem in Sabinis etiam persequi soleo, conviviumque vicinorum quotidie compleo, quod ad multam noctem, quàm maximè possumus, vario sermone producimus. 47. At non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus. Credo; sed ne desideratio quidem. Nihil autem molestum, quod *non desideres*. Benè Sophocles, quum ex eo quidam, *jam affecto* ætate, quæreret, utereturne rebus

venereis; *Dii meliora!* inquit. *Ego verò istinc, tamquam à domino agresti ac furioso profugi.* Cupidis enim rerum talium odiosum et molestum est fortasse carere; satiatis verò et expletis jucundius est carere, quàm frui. Quamquam non caret is, qui non desiderat: ego non desiderare dico esse jucundius, quàm frui. 48. Quòdsi istis ipsis voluptatibus bona ætas fruitur libentiùs, primùm parvulis fruitur rebus, ut diximus; deinde iis, quibus senectus, si non abundè potitur, non omnino caret. Ut Turpione Ambivio magìs delectatur, qui in primâ caveâ spectat; delectatur tamen etiam, qui in ultimâ; sic adolescentia, voluptates proptèr intuens, magìs fortasse lætatur; sed delectatur etiam senectus, procul eas spectans, tantum, quantum sat est. 49. At illa quanti sunt, animum, tamquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis, ambitionis, contentionis, inimicitiarum, cupiditatum omnium, secum esse, secumque, ut dicitur, vivere! Si verò habet aliquod tamquam pabulum studii atque doctrinæ, nihil est otiosâ senectute jucundius. Mori pænè videbamus in studio dimetiundi cœli atque terræ C. Gallum, familiarem patris tui, Scipio. Quoties illum lux noctu aliquid describere ingressum, quoties nox oppressit, quum manè cœpisset! Quàm delectabat eum defectiones solis et lunæ multò nobis antè prædicere! 50. Quid in levioribus studiis, sed tamen acutis? Quàm gaudebat bello suo *Punico* Nævius! Quàm *Truculento* Plautus! quàm *Pseudolo!* Vidi etiam senem Livium, qui, quum sex annos antè, quàm ego natus sum, fabulam *docuisset*, Centone Tuditanoque con-

sulibus, usque ad adolescentiam meam processit ætate. Quid de P. Licinii Crassi et pontificii et civilis juris studio loquar ? aut de hujus P. Scipionis, qui his paucis diebus pontifex maximus factus est ? Atqui eos omnes, quos commemoravi, his studiis flagrantes senes vidimus. M. verò Cethegum, quem rectè *Suadæ medullam* dixit Ennius, quanto studio exerceri in dicendo videbamus, etiam senem ! Quæ sunt igitur epularum, aut ludorum, aut scortorum voluptates cum his voluptatibus comparandæ ? Atque hæc quidem studia doctrinæ : quæ quidem prudentibus et benè institutis pariter cum ætate crescunt : ut honestum illud Solonis sit, quod ait versiculo quodam, ut antè dixi, senescere se, multa indies addiscentem ; quâ voluptate animi nulla certè potest esse major.

XV. 51. Venio nunc ad voluptates agricolarum, quibus ego incredibiliter delector ; quæ nec ullâ impediuntur senectute, et mihi ad sapientis vitam proximè videntur accedere. Habent enim rationem cum terrâ, quæ nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usurâ reddit, quod accepit ; sed aliàs minore, plerumque majore, cum fenore. Quamquam me quidem non fructus modò, sed etiam ipsius terræ vis ac natura delectat. Quæ quum gremio mollito ac subacto semen sparsum excepit, primùm id occæcatum cohibet—ex quo *occatio*, quæ hoc efficit, nominata est—deinde tepefactum vapore et *compressu suo* diffindit et elicit herbescentem ex eo *viriditatem* : quæ, nixa fibris stirpium, sensim adole-

scit, culmoque erecta geniculato, vaginis jam quasi pubescens includitur ; è quibus quum emersit, fundit frugem spici ordine structam, et contra avium minorum morsūs munitur vallo aristarum. 52. Quid ego vitium satūs, ortūs, incrementa, commemorem ? Satiari delectatione non possum, ut meæ senectutis requietem oblectamentumque noscatis. Omitto enim vim ipsam omnium, quæ generantur è terrā ; quæ ex fici tantulo grano, aut ex acino vinaceo, aut ex ceterarum frugum ac stirpium minutissimis seminibus tantos truncos ramosque procreat. Malleoli, plantæ, sarmenta, viviradices, propagines, nonne ea efficiunt, ut quemvis cum admiratione delectent ? Vitis quidem, quæ naturā caduca est, et, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur ; eadem, ut se erigat, claviculis suis, quasi manibus, quidquid est nacta, complectitur : quam, serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico, ferro amputans coërcet ars agricolarum, ne silvescat sarmentis et in omnes partes nimia fundatur. 53. Itaque, ineunte vere, in iis, quæ relicta sunt, exsistit tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea, quæ *gemma* dicitur ; à quā oriens uva sese ostendit ; quæ et suco terræ et calore solis augescens, primo est peracerba gustatu, deinde maturata dulcescit, vestitaque pampinis nec modico tepore caret, et nimios solis defendit ardores. Quā quid potest esse, quum fructu lætius, tum aspectu pulchrius ? Cujus quidem non utilitas me solùm, ut antè dixi, sed etiam cultura, et ipsa natura delectat : adminiculorum ordines, capitum jugatio, religatio et propagatio vitium, sarmentorum*que ea, quam dixi*, aliorum amputatio, aliorum

issio. Quid ego irrigationes, quid fossion
repastinationesque, proferam, quibus fit mul
fecundior? 54. Quid de utilitate loquar ster
di? Dixi in eo libro, quem de Rebus Rustic
si: de quā doctus Hesiodus ne verbum quide
, quum de culturā agri scriberet. At Homer
multis, ut mihi videtur, antè seculis fuit, Laë
lenientem desiderium, quod capiebat è fil
ntem agrum, et eum stercorantem, facit. N
segetibus solùm et pratis et vineis et arbus
rusticæ lætæ sunt, sed etiam hortis et pomarii
pecudum pastu, apum examinibus, floru
ium varietate. Nec consitiones modò dele
, sed etiam insitiones; quibus nihil invenit ag
ura sollertius.

tantus animus non jucundam efficere senectutem? Sed venio ad agricolas, ne à meipso recedam. In agris erant tum senatores, id est senes: siquidem aranti L. Quinctio Cincinnato nuntiatum est eum dictatorem esse factum; cujus dictatoris jussu magister equitum, C. Servilius Ahala, Sp. Mælium, regnum appetentem, occupatum interemit. A villâ in senatum arcessebantur et Curius et ceteri senes: ex quo, qui eos arcessebant, *viatores* nominati sunt. Num igitur eorum senectus miserabilis fuit, qui se agri cultione oblectabant? Meâ quidem sententiâ haud scio an nulla beatior esse possit; neque solùm officio, quòd hominum generi universo cultura agrorum est salutaris, sed et delectatione, quam dixi, et saturitate copiâque omnium rerum, quæ ad victum hominum, ad cultum etiam Deorum, pertinent; ut, quoniam hæc quidam desiderant, in gratiam jam cum voluptate redeamus. Semper enim boni assiduique domini referta cella vinaria, olearia, etiam penaria est, villaque tota locuples est; abundat porco, hædo, agno, gallinâ, lacte, caseo, melle. Jam hortum ipsi agricolæ succidiam alteram appellant. Conditiora facit hæc supervacanei etiam operis aucupium atque venatio. 57. Quid de pratorum viriditate, aut arborum ordinibus, aut vinearum olivetorumque specie dicam? Brevì præcidam. Agro benè culto nil potest esse nec usu uberius, nec specie ornatius; ad quem fruendum non modò non retardat, verùm etiam invitat atque allectat, senectus. Ubi enim potest illa ætas aut calescere *vel* apricatione meliùs, vel igni, aut

vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubriùs? 58. Sibi igitur habeant arma, sibi equos, sibi hastas, sibi clavam, sibi pilam, sibi natationes et cursūs; nobis senibus ex lusionibus multis talos relinquant et tesseras: id ipsum tamen ut libebit, quoniam sinè his beata esse senectus potest.

XVII. 59. Multas ad res perutiles Xenophontis libri sunt: quos legite, quæso, studiosè, ut facitis. Quàm copiosè ab eo agricultura laudatur in eo libro, qui est de tuendā re familiari, qui *Œconomicus* inscribitur! Atque, ut intelligatis nihil ei tam regale videri, quàm studium agri colendi, Socrates in eo libro loquitur cum Critobulo: Cyrum minorem, regem Persarum, præstantem ingenio atque imperii gloriā, quum Lysander Lacedæmonius, vir summæ virtutis, venisset ad eum Sardis, eique dona à sociis attulisset, et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, et ei quendam conseptum agrum diligenter consitum ostendisse. Quum autem admiraretur Lysander et proceritates arborum, et directos in quincuncem ordines, et humum subactam atque puram, et suavitatem odorum, qui afflarentur è floribus; tum dixisse, mirari se non modò diligentiam sed etiam sollertiam ejus, à quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta; et ei Cyrum respondisse, *Atqui ego omnia ista sum dimensus; mei sunt ordines, mea descriptio; multæ etiam istarum arborum meā manu sunt satæ. Tum Lysandrum*, intuentem ejus purpuram et *nitorem corporis* ornatumque Persicum multo auro

multisque gemmis, dixisse, *Rectè verò te, Cyre, beatum ferunt, quoniam virtuti tuæ fortuna conjuncta est.* 60. Hāc igitur fortunā frui licet senibus: nec ætas impedit quò minus et ceterarum rerum, et in primis agri colendi, studia teneamus usque ad ultimum tempus senectutis. M. quidem Valerium Corvum accepimus ad centesimum annum perduxisse, quum esset actā jam ætate in agris, eosque coleret. Cujus inter primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt. Ita quantum spatium ætatis majores nostri ad senectutis initium esse voluerunt, tantus illi cursus honorum fuit. Atque ejus extrema ætas hōc beatior, quàm media, quòd auctoritatis plus habebat, laboris verò minus. Apex autem senectutis est auctoritas. 61. Quanta fuit in L. Cæcilio Metello! Quanta in Atilio Calatino! in quem illud elogium unicum, *Plurimæ consentiunt gentes populi primarium fuisse virum.* Notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro. Jure igitur gravis, cujus de laudibus omnium esset fama consentiens. Quem virum P. Crassum, nuper pontificem maximum, quem posteà M. Lepidum eodem sacerdotio præditum, vidimus! Quid de Paulo aut Africano loquar? aut, ut jam antè, de Maximo? quorum non in sententiā solùm, sed etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas. Habet senectus, honorata præsertim, tantam auctoritatem, ut ea pluris sit, quàm omnes adolescentiæ voluptates.

XVIII. 62. Sed in omni oratione memento

itatem arripere possunt, sed honestè act
ætas fructūs capit auctoritatis extremos.
enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, quæ videı
atque communia—salutari, appeti, deced
deduci, reduci, consuli; quæ et apud ı
aliis civitatibus, ut quæque optimè m
diligentissimè observantur. Lysandrum
monium, cujus modò mentionem feci, di
solitum, Lacedæmone esse honestissim
cilium senectutis: nusquam enim tantun
ætati, nusquam est senectus honoratior.
memoriæ proditum est, quum Ather
quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset
consessu locum ei à suis civibus nusqua
quum autem ad Lacedæmonios access
legati quum essent, certo in loco consede
surrexisse omnes et senem illum sessum
64. Quibus quum à cuncto consessu pla
multiplex datus, dixisse ex iis quenda

itatis præmiis comparandæ? Quibus qui splendidè usi sunt, ii mihi videntur fabulam ætatis peregisse, nec, tamquam inexercitati histriones, in extremo actu corruisse.

65. At sunt morosi, et anxii, et iracundi, et difficiles senes; si quærimus, etiam avari. Sed hæc morum vitia sunt, non senectutis. Ac morositas tamen et ea vitia, quæ dixi, habent aliquid excusationis, non illius quidem justæ, sed quæ probari posse videatur: contemni se putant, despici, illudi. Præterea in fragili corpore odiosa omnis offensio est. Quæ tamen omnia dulciora sunt et moribus bonis et artibus; idque tum in vitâ, tum in scenâ intelligi potest ex iis fratribus, qui in *Adelphis* sunt. Quanta in altero duritas, in altero comitas! Sic se res habet: ut enim non omne vinum, sic non omnis ætas, vetustate coacescit. Severitatem in senectute probo, sed eam, sicut alia, modicam; acerbitatem nullo modo. Avaritia verò senilis quid sibi velit non intelligo. Potest enim quidquam esse absurdius, quàm quò minus viæ restat, eò plus viatici quærere?

XIX. 66. Quarta restat causa, quæ maximè angere atque sollicitam habere nostram ætatem videtur, appropinquatio mortis; quæ certè à senectute non potest longè abesse. O miserum senem, qui mortem contemnendam esse in tam longâ ætate non viderit! quæ aut planè negligenda est, si omnino exstinguit animum; aut etiam optanda, si aliquò eum deducit, ubi sit futurus æternus. Atqui tertium certè nihil *inveniri* potest. 67. Quid igitur timeam, si

non miser post mortem aut beatus etiam futu
? Quamquam quis est tam stultus, quamvis
escens, cui sit exploratum se ad vesperum e
urum? Quin etiam ætas illa multò plures, qu
ra, mortis casūs habet: faciliùs in morb
dunt adolescentes; graviùs ægrotant; trist
ntur. Itaque pauci veniunt ad senectute
l ni ita accideret, meliùs et prudentiùs viveret
s enim et ratio et consilium in senibus est; c
lli fuissent, nullæ omnino civitates essent. S
o ad mortem impendentem. Quod illud est c
senectutis, quum illud videatis cum adolescen
commune? 68. Sensi ego quum in optimo fi
, tum in exspectatis ad amplissimam dignit
fratribus tuis, Scipio, omni ætati mortem es
munem. At sperat adolescens diu se victuru

cedunt et dies et menses et anni ; nec præteritum tempus unquam revertitur ; nec quid sequatur sciri potest. Quod cuique temporis ad vivendum datur, eo debet esse contentus. 70. Neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda est fabula ; modò, in quocumque fuerit actu, probetur ; nec sapienti usque ad *Plaudite* veniendum. Breve enim tempus ætatis satìs est longum ad benè honestèque vivendum : sin processeris longiùs, non magìs dolendum est, quàm agricolæ dolent, præteritā verni temporis suavitate, æstatem autumnumque venisse. Ver enim tamquam adolescentiam significat, ostenditque fructūs futuros : reliqua tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata sunt. 71. Fructus autem senectutis est, ut sæpe dixi, antè partorum bonorum memoria et copia. Omnia verò, quæ secundùm naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis. Quid est autem tam secundùm naturam, quàm senibus emori ? quod idem contingit adolescentibus, adversante et repugnante naturā. Itaque adolescentes mori sic mihi videntur, ut quum aquæ multitudine vis flammæ opprimitur ; senes autem, sicut suā sponte, nullā adhibitā vi, consumptus ignis exstinguitur. Et quasi poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur, si matura et coctą, decidunt ; sic vitam adolescentibus vis aufert, senibus maturitas. Quæ mihi quidem tam jucunda est, ut, quò propiùs ad mortem accedam, quasi terram videre videar, aliquandoque in portum ex longā navigatione esse venturus.

Cato Major.

XX. 72. Omnium ætatum certus est terminus: senectutis autem nullus certus est terminus; rectèque in eā vivitur, quoad munus officii exsequi et tueri possis, et tamen mortem contemnere. Ex quo fit, ut animosior etiam senectus sit quàm adolescentia, et fortior. Hoc illud est, quod Pisistrato tyranno à Solone responsum est, quum illi quærenti, *Quā tandem spe fretus sibi tam audaciter obsisteret*, respondisse dicitur, *Senectute.* Sed vivendi finis est optimus, quum, integrā mente ceterisque sensibus, opus ipsa suum eadem, quæ coagmentavit, natura dissolvit. Ut navem, ut ædificium, idem destruit facillimè, qui construxit: sic hominem eadem optimè, quæ conglutinavit, natura dissolvit. Jam omnis conglutinatio recens ægrè, inveterata facilè, divellitur. Ita fit, ut illud breve vitæ reliquum nec avidè appetendum senibus, nec sinè causā deserendum sit: vetatque Pythagoras injussu Imperatoris, id est dei, de præsidio et statione vitæ decedere. 73. Solonis quidem sapientis elogium est, quo se negat velle suam mortem dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare. Vult, credo, se esse carum suis. Sed haud scio an meliùs Ennius:

Nemo me lacrimis decoret, nec funera fletu
Faxit.

74. Non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur. Jam sensus moriendi aliquis esse potest, isque ad exiguum tempus, præsertim *seni: post* mortem quidem sensus aut optandus *aut nullus est.* Sed hoc meditatum ab adolescentiâ

debet esse, mortem ut negligamus : sinè quā meditatione tranquillo esse animo nemo potest. Moriendum enim certè est ; et id incertum, an eo ipso die. Mortem igitur omnibus horis impendentem timens quî poterit animo consistere ? 75. De quā non ita longā disputatione opus esse videtur, quum recorder, non solùm L. Brutum, qui in liberandā patriā est interfectus ; non duos Decios, qui ad voluntariam mortem cursum equorum incitaverunt ; non M. Atilium, qui ad supplicium est profectus, ut fidem hosti datam conservaret ; non duos Scipiones, qui iter Pœnis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt ; non avum tuum, L. Paullum, qui morte luit collegæ in Cannensi ignominiā temeritatem : non M. Marcellum, cujus interitum ne crudelissimus quidem hostis honore sepulturæ carere passus est : sed legiones nostras, quod scripsi in *Originibus*, in eum sæpe locum profectas alacri animo et erecto, unde se nunquam redituras arbitrarentur. Quod igitur adolescentes, et ii quidem non solùm indocti, sed etiam rustici, contemnunt, id docti senes extimescent ? 76. Omnino, ut mihi quidem videtur, studiorum omnium satietas vitæ facit satietatem. Sunt pueritiæ certa studia : num igitur ea desiderant adolescentes ? Sunt et ineuntis adolescentiæ : num ea jam constans requirit ætas, quæ *media* dicitur ? Sunt etiam hujus ætatis : ne ea quidem quæruntur à senectute. Sunt extrema quædam studia senectutis : ergò, ut superiorum ætatum studia occidunt, sic occidunt etiam senectutis. Quod quum evenit, satietas vitæ tempus maturum mortis affert.

XXI. 77. Equidem non video cur quid ipse sentiam de morte non audeam vobis dicere: quod eò meliùs mihi cernere videor, quò ab eā propiùs absum. Ego vestros patres, P. Scipio, tuque, C. Læli, viros clarissimos mihique amicissimos, vivere arbitror; et eam quidem vitam, quæ est sola vita nominanda. Nam, dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, munere quodam necessitatis et gravi opere perfungimur: est enim animus cœlestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, locum divinæ naturæ æternitatique contrarium. Sed credo Deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, ut essent, qui terras tuerentur, quique, cœlestium ordinem contemplantes, imitarentur eum vitæ modo atque constantiā. Nec me solùm ratio ac disputatio impulit, ut ita crederem; sed nobilitas etiam summorum philosophorum et auctoritas. 78. Audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque, incolas pænè nostros, qui essent *Italici philosophi* quondam nominati, nunquam dubitâsse, quin ex universā mente divinā delibatos animos haberemus. Demonstrabantur mihi præterea, quæ Socrates supremo vitæ die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, is, qui esset omnium sapientissimus oraculo Apollinis judicatus. Quid multa? Sic mihi persuasi, sic sentio: quum tanta celeritas animorum sit, tanta memoria præteritorum, futurorumque prudentia, tot artes, tantæ scientiæ, tot inventa, non posse eam naturam, quæ res eas contineat, esse *mortalem*: quumque semper agitetur animus, nec *principium* motūs habeat, quia se ipse moveat, ne

finem quidem habiturum esse motūs, quia nunquam se ipse sit relicturus : et, quum simplex animi natura esset, neque haberet in se quidquam admistum dispar sui atque dissimile, non posse eum dividi ; quodsi non possit, non posse interire : magnoque esse argumento homines scire pleraque antè quàm nati sint, quòd jam pueri, quum artes difficiles discant, ita celeriter res innumerabiles arripiant, ut eas non tum primùm accipere videantur, sed reminisci et recordari. Hæc Plato noster.

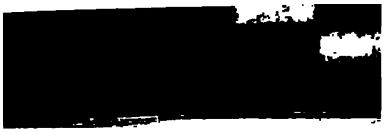
XXII. 79. Apud Xenophontem autem, moriens Cyrus Major hæc dicit :—*Nolite arbitrari, o mihi carissimi filii, me, quum à vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore. Nec enim, dum eram vobiscum, animum meum videbatis : sed eum esse in hoc corpore, ex iis rebus quas gerebam, intelligebatis. Eundem igitur esse creditote, etiam si nullum videbitis.* 80. *Nec verò clarorum virorum post mortem honores permanerent, si nihil eorum ipsorum animi efficerent, quo diutiùs memoriam sui teneremus. Mihi quidem nunquam persuaderi potuit animos, dum in corporibus essent mortalibus, vivere ; quum exissent ex iis, emori : nec verò, [tum] animum esse insipientem, quum ex insipienti corpore evasisset ; sed quum omni admixtione corporis liberatus purus et integer esse cœpisset, tum esse sapientem. Atque etiam, quum hominis natura morte dissolvitur, ceterarum rerum perspicuum est quò quæque discedant : abeunt enim illuc omnia, unde orta sunt ; animus autem solus, nec quum adest, nec quum dis-*

cedit, apparet. Jam verò videtis nihil esse morti tam simile, quàm somnum. 81. *Atqui dormientium animi maximè declarant divinitatem suam: multa enim, quum remissi et liberi sunt, futura prospiciunt. Ex quo intelligitur, quales futuri sint, quum sè planè corporis vinculis relaxaverint. Quarè si hæc ita sunt, sic me colitote ut Deum; sin unà est interiturus animus cum corpore, vos tamen, Deos verentes, qui hanc omnem pulchritudinem tuentur et regunt, memoriam nostri piè inviolatèque servabitis.* Cyrus quidem hæc moriens.

XXIII. 82. Nos, si placet, nostra videamus. Nemo unquam mihi, Scipio, persuadebit, aut patrem tuum Paullum, aut duos avos, Paullum et Africanum, aut Africani patrem aut patruum, aut multos præstantes viros, quos enumerare non est necesse, tanta esse conatos, quæ ad posteritatis memoriam pertinerent, nisi animo cernerent posteritatem ad se pertinere. An censes—ut de me ipso aliquid more senum glorier—me tantos labores diurnos nocturnosque domi militiæque suscepturum fuisse, si iisdem finibus gloriam meam, quibus vitam, essem terminaturus? Nonne melius multò fuisset otiosam ætatem et quietam sinè ullo labore et contentione traducere? Sed, nescio quomodò, animus erigens se posteritatem semper ita prospiciebat, quasi, quum excessisset è vitâ, tum denique victurus esset. Quod quidem ni ita se haberet, ut animi immortales essent, haud optimi cujusque animus maximè ad immortalitatem gloriæ niteretur.

83. Quid, quòd sapientissimus quisque æquissimo animo moritur, stultissimus iniquissimo? Nonne vobis videtur animus is, qui plus cernat et longiùs, videre se ad meliora proficisci: ille autem, cujus obtusior sit acies, non videre? Equidem efferor studio patres vestros, quos colui et dilexi, videndi: neque verò eos solùm convenire aveo, quos ipse cognovi; sed illos etiam, de quibus audivi, et legi, et ipse conscripsi. Quò quidem me proficiscentem haud sanè quis facilè retraxerit, neque tamquam Peliam recoxerit. Quòd si quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hāc ætate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, valdè recusem. Nec verò velim, quasi decurso spatio, ad carceres à calce revocari. 84. Quid enim habet vita commodi? quid non potiùs laboris? Sed habeat sanè; habet certè tamen aut satietatem aut modum. Non libet enim mihi deplorare vitam, quod multi, et ii docti, sæpe fecerunt: neque me vixisse pœnitet, quoniam ita vixi, ut non frustrà me natum existimem; et ex vitā ita discedo, tamquam ex hospitio, non tamquam ex domo. Commorandi enim natura deversorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit. 85. O præclarum diem, quum ad illud divinum animorum concilium cœtumque proficiscar, quumque ex hāc turbā et colluvione discedam! Proficiscar enim non ad eos solùm viros, de quibus antè dixi, sed etiam ad Catonem meum; quo nemo vir melior natus est, nemo pietate præstantior; cujus à me corpus crematum est—quod contrà decuit ab illo meum—animus *verò non* me deserens, sed respectans, in

eam me laudare senectutem, quæ fundamentis adolescentiæ constituta sit. Ex quo id efficitur—quod ego magno quondam cum assensu omnium dixi—Miseram esse senectutem, quæ se oratione defenderet. Non cani, non rugæ repentè auctoritatem arripere possunt, sed honestè acta superior ætas fructūs capit auctoritatis extremos. 63. Hæc enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, quæ videntur levia atque communia—salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, reduci, consuli; quæ et apud nos, et in aliis civitatibus, ut quæque optimè morata, ita diligentissimè observantur. Lysandrum Lacedæmonium, cujus modò mentionem feci, dicere aiunt solitum, Lacedæmone esse honestissimum domicilium senectutis: nusquam enim tantum tribuitur ætati, nusquam est senectus honoratior. Quinetiam memoriæ proditum est, quum Athenis, ludis, quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset, in magno consessu locum ei à suis civibus nusquam datum: quum autem ad Lacedæmonios accessisset, qui, legati quum essent, certo in loco consederant, consurrexisse omnes et senem illum sessum recepisse. 64. Quibus quum à cuncto consessu plausus esset multiplex datus, dixisse ex iis quendam, Athenienses scire quæ recta essent, sed facere nolle. Multa in nostro collegio præclara: sed hoc, de quo agimus, in primis, quòd, ut quisque ætate antecedit, ita sententiæ principatum tenet: neque solùm honore antecedentibus, sed iis etiam, qui cum *imperio sunt*, majores natu augures anteponuntur. *Quæ sunt igitur* voluptates corporis cum auctor-



VOCABULARY

c = cum . .	with.
cf. = confer .	compare.
comm. gen.	common gender.
comp. . .	comparative degree.
conj.	conjunction.
contr. . . .	contracted.
dat.	dative.
decl.	declension.
def. defect. .	defective.
dem. demonstr.	demonstrative.
dep.	deponent.
desid. . . .	desiderative.
dissyll. . . .	dissyllable.
distr. . . .	distributive.
esp.	especially.
etym. . . .	etymology.
f.	feminine.
folld. follg. .	followed, following.
fr.	from.
freq.	frequentative.
fut.	future.
gen.	genitive.
gov.	governing.
Gr.	Greek.
Hist. Inf. .	Historic Infinitive.
imperf. . . .	imperfect.
impers. . . .	impersonal.
inch.	inchoative.
ind. *or* indic. .	indicative.
indecl. . . .	indeclinable.
indefinite	

ord.	
p.	
P. *or* part. . .	
pa.	
pass. . . .	
perf.	
pers. . . .	p
pluperf. . .	
plur.	
pos.	
poss. . . .	
prep. . . .	
pres. . . .	
prob. . . .	
pron. . . .	
q.v.	
rel.	
Sans. . . .	
semi-dep. . .	
sing. . . .	
subj. . . .	
subst., substt.	
sup.	
trisyll. . . .	
t. t.	
uncontr. . .	
v. a.	
v. dep. . . .	
v. n.	
voc.	

VOCABULARY.

Cicero's treatise entitled *Cato Major de Senectute* was written towards the close of B.C. 45, or at the beginning of B.C. 44. It is addressed to T. Pomponius Attĭcus, then in his sixty-eighth year, while Cicero himself was sixty-two or sixty-three years of age. Its plan and design are as follows. Scīpio Æmiliānus and Lælĭus are represented as visiting Cato the Elder, then in his eighty-fourth year, during the consulship of T. Quinctius Flaminīnus and M'. Acilius Balbus (i. e. B.C. 150), and as being greatly struck at his bodily vigour and cheerful frame of mind. Hereupon they beg of him to point out how the weight of increasing years may be most easily supported. He complies with their request, and gives his views on the subject in question.

In the older editions of Cicero this work is called *Cato Major sive de Senectute*. The best modern editors omit *sive;* whereby the opinions expressed are represented as coming directly from the mouth of Cato himself.

N.B.—For ADDENDA *see p.* 187.

ăb (ā), prep. gov. abl.: **1.** ***From, away from.*—2.** ***From, down from.*—3.** In time: ***After, from.*—4.** ***From, of,*** a person, ***etc.*—5.** To denote the agent: ***By, by means of*** [akin to Gr. ἀπ-ό; Sans. *ap-a*].

ăb-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [ăb, "away"; ĕo, "to go"] ***To go away*** or ***depart.***

abs-ens, entis, adj. [abs-um, "*to be absent*"] ***Absent.***

abs-tergĕo, tersi, tersum, tergēre, 2. v. a. (also **abstergo**, tergĕre, 3. v. a.) [abs (= ăb), "from"; tergĕo *or* tergo, "to wipe away"] ("To wipe away from"; hence) ***To wipe out*** or ***away; to remove, obliterate,*** etc.

abstersĕrim, perf. subj. of abstergĕo.

abs-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. [abs (= ăb),

"away"; trăho, "to draw"] ("To draw away"; hence) *To withdraw, remove.*

ab-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [ăb, "away from"; sum, "to be"] 1. *To be away from* a place *or* person; *to be absent* or *distant.*—2. *To be wanting.*

ab-surdus, surda, surdum, adj. [ăb, in "intensive" force; surdus, "deaf"; hence, "deaf *or* not listening" to a thing; hence, "without understanding"] *In a high degree without understanding, senseless, stupid, absurd.* ☞ Comp.: absurd-ĭor; (Sup.: absurd-issĭmus).

ăbund-e, adv. [ăbund-us, "copious, abundant"] ("After the manner of the *abundus*"; hence) *Copiously, abundantly, in abundance.*

ăb-und-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [ăb, "from above"; und-a, "water"] ("To water from above"; hence, "to overflow"; hence) With Abl.: *To overflow with* something; *to have an abundance,* or *superabundance, of; to abound in.*

ac; see atque.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cēdo; fr. ăd, "to"; cēdo, "to go"] 1. *To go to* or *up to; to draw near, approach.*—2. *To be added.*

acceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. *of* accĭpĭo.

ac-cĭdo, cĭdi, no sup., cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cădo; fr. ăd, "upon"; cădo, "to fall"] ("To fall upon"; hence) *To fall out, happen, come to pass.*

ac-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-căpĭo; fr. ăd, "to"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take to" one's self; hence) 1. *To receive.*—2. Mentally: *To learn, hear,* etc.—Pass.: **ac-cĭpĭor, ceptus sum,** cĭpi.

ac-commŏdo, commŏdāvi, commŏdātum, commŏdāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-commŏdo; fr. ăd, "to"; commŏdo, "to adjust"] ("To adjust" a thing "to" something else; hence) With Dat.: *To fit,* or *adapt, to; to suit to.*—Pass.: **ac-commŏdor, commŏdātus sum,** commŏdāri.

accŭb-ĭtĭo, ĭtĭōnis, f. [accŭb-o, "to lie down"] *A lying down, a reclining.*

ac-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-caus-o; fr. ăd, "to"; caus-a, "a judicial process"] ("To bring to a judicial process"; hence, "to accuse"; hence) *To complain of* or *against* a person, *etc.; to find fault with, blame, censure,* etc.

ăcerb-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [ăcerbus, "harsh"] ("The quality of the acerbus"; hence) *Harshness, moroseness, severity.*

ăc-ĭes, ēi, f. [AC, root of ăc-ŭo, "to sharpen"] ("An edge *or* sharp edge"; hence) Of the eyes: 1. *Keen glance* or *look.*—2. *Power of vision, sight.*

Acĭlĭus, ĭi, m. *Acilius* (*Manius*), surnamed *Balbus*; consul with T. Flamininus Quinctius, B.C. 150; see Flamĭnīnus, no. 3.

ăcīnus, i, m. *A stone*, or *seed*, of a berry, *etc.*

1. **actus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ăgo;—at xvii. 60 actā ætāte is Abl. of quality; see ăgo, no. 5.

2. **ac-tus**, tūs, m. [for ag-tus; fr. ăg-o, "to do *or* perform"] ("A doing *or* performing"; hence) Of a play, *etc.*: *An act*;—at ii. 5 in figurative force.

ăcŭ-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ăcŭ-o, "to sharpen"] ("Sharpened, sharp"; hence) Mentally: *Intelligent, sagacious, acute.*

ăd, prep. gov. acc.: 1. Locally: a. *To, towards.*—b. *Before* a place.—2. *Up to* a certain time.—3. With Gerunds or Gerundives: *For, for the purpose of, to, in order to.*

ad-disco, dĭdĭci, no sup., discĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "in addition"; disco, "to learn"] *To learn in addition.*

ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead to"; hence) With ut c. Subj.: *To induce* one *to* be, *etc.*—Pass.: **ad-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

Adelphi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Adelphi* or *Brothers*; the name of one of the plays of Terence [Gr. ἀδελφός, "a brother"].

ădeptus, a, um, P. perf. of ădĭpiscor.

ăd-hĭbĕo, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, hĭbēre, 2. v. a. [for ăd-hăbĕo; fr. ăd, "to"; hăbĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold to *or* towards"; hence) *To employ, make use of, use.*—Pass.: **ăd-hĭbĕor**, hĭbĭtus sum, hĭbēri.

ăd-huc, adv. [ăd, "to *or* up to"; huc, old form of hoc, "this"] ("To, *or* up to, this"; hence) 1. *Up to this time; as yet, hitherto.*—2. *Still, yet.*

ăd-ĭpiscor, eptus sum, ĭpisci, 3. v. dep. [for ădăpiscor; fr. ăd, in "strengthening" force; ăpiscor, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence, "to arrive at, reach"; hence) 1. *To obtain, get, acquire.*—2. P. perf. in pass. force: *Having been obtained,* etc.; ii. 4.

adjŭvĕro, for adjūvĕro, fut. perf. of adjŭvo.

ad-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to" jungo, "to join"] ("To j

ıce) *To add* to some-
– Pass. : **ad-jungor,**
sum, jungi.
vo, jūvi, jūtum, jŭvāre,
[ăd, "without force";
o help"] *To help;*
help, aid, or *assist-*

ıĭcŭlum, i, n. : **1.** *A*
upport, etc.—**2.** *A*
ole, etc., round which
re trained, and by
ıey are supported.
inistro, mĭnistrāvi,
tum, mĭnistrāre, 1. v. a.
thout force"; mĭnistr-
erve"] ("To serve,"
ıce) *To take in hand,*

ad-miscĕo, miscŭi, mist
and mixtum, miscēre, 2. v
[ăd, "in addition"; mis
"to mingle"] ("To mi
in addition"; hence) **1.**
mix with.—**2.** *To add,* or *j*
to.—Pass.: **ad-miscĕor,**
tus and mixtus sum, miscē

admistus, a, um, P. p
pass. of admiscĕo.

admixtĭo, ōnis, f. [for
misc-tĭo; fr. admisc-ĕo,
mix with"]("A mixing wit
hence) *A mingling, adm*
ture.

ad-mŏdum, adv. [ăd, "
cording to"; mŏdum (
sing. of mŏdus), "measur

refer to four distinct stages of life. The first extended to the seventeenth or eighteenth year; the next, from that age to about the thirtieth year: the third comprised those between thirty and forty-six years of age, while the fourth contained all who had passed their forty-sixth year. Aulus Gellius mentions but three stages, like Cicero, except, that while each speaks of *puerītia* and *senecta* or *senectus*, Aulus calls the intermediate stage *juventa;* Cicero, *adolescentia.*

ădŏlescent-ŭlus, ŭli, m. dim. [id.] *A very young man, quite a youth, a mere youth.*

ădŏlĕ-sco, ădŏlēvi (rarely ădŏlŭi), ădultum, ădŏlescĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [ădŏlĕ-o, "to cause to grow up"; in pass. or neut. force, "to be caused to grow up, to grow up"] *To grow up.*

ăd-opto, optāvi, optātum, optāre, 1. v. a. [ăd, "to"; opto, "to choose"] ("To choose to, *or* for," one's self; hence) *To take in the place of a child, to adopt.*

ad-sum (as-), fŭi, esse, v. n. [ăd, "at" *or* "near"; sum, "to be"] ("To be at" a place, *etc.;* or "near" a person; hence) 1. With Dat.: ("To be near" a person; hence) *To aid, assist, stand by, support,* etc.—2. Alone: ("To be at" a place; hence) *To be present, to be here.*

ădultĕr-ĭum, ĭi, n. [ădultĕr-o, "to commit adultery"] *A committing adultery; adultery.*

ad-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [ăd, "to"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] 1. In pres. tenses: *To come to* or *towards* a person or thing, *to advance,* etc.—2. In perf. tenses: *To have come to,* etc.; *to arrive, be present.*

adven-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. n. intens. [advĕn-ĭo, "to come to *or* towards"] 1. In pres. tenses: *To come to* or *towards* a person, *etc.; to come onwards, advance, approach, draw near.*—2. In perf. tenses: *To have come to,* etc.; *to arrive, be present.*

advers-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [advers-us, "opposite"] ("To stand opposite"; hence) *To resist, oppose, withstand.*

ædĭfĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [ædĭfĭc-o, "to build"] *A building* of any kind.

ægr-e, adv. [æger, ægr-i, "feeble, sick"] ("After the manner of the *æger*"; hence) *With difficulty* or *effort; with much ado, scarcely.*

ægrōt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [ægrōt-us, "sick"] *To be sick,* ill, etc.

s, ĭi, m. *Ælius* (*Sex-*
nsul B.C. 198.

ĭus, ĭi, m. *Æmilius*
); the grandfather of
the adopted son of
elius Scipio; see Afric-
). 2.

ā-lis, le, adj. [æqu(a)-
ual"] ("That equals";
equal"; hence) **1.** Of
Living at the same
date; contempor-
As Subst.: æquālis,
An equal in age; a
orary.—**2.** Of things:
n duration.

uālis, is; see 1. æquā-

ætern-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [æ
us, "eternal"] ("The s
or condition, of the *æter*
hence) *Eternal dura*
eternity.

æt-ernus, erna, ernum,
contr. fr. ætāt-ernus;
ætas, ætāt-is, "time"] ("
taining to *ætas*"; h
with accessory notion of d
tion) *Everlasting, eterna*

Ætna, æ, f. *Ætna*
Etna or *Monte Gibello*),
taining within it, accordi
fable, the forge of Vulca
which the Cyclops forged t
derbolts for Jupiter.
giants Enceladus and Ty

forward, adduce.—Pass.: **af-fĕror**, allātus sum, afferri.

af-flīgo, flixi, flictum, flīgĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-flīgo; fr. ăd, "to"; flīgo, "to dash"] ("To dash, *or* hurl, to" the ground; hence) *To injure, harass, cast down, dishearten, afflict.*

af-flo, flāvi, flātum, flāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-flo; fr. ăd, "to *or* towards"; flo, "to blow"] ("To blow to, *or* towards," one; hence) Of scents: *To breathe*, or *waft, to*, or *towards*, one.—Pass.: **af-flor**, flātus sum, flāri.

af-for, fātus sum, fāri (1st and 2nd persons sing. pres. not found), 1. v. dep. [for ad-for; fr. ăd, "to"; (for), "to speak"] *To speak to, address, accost.*

Africānus, i, m. *Africanus*: 1. Publius Cornelius Scipio, surnamed *Major* or the *Elder*, who obtained his agnōmen of Africānus from his victory over Hannibal at Zama, near Carthage, B.C. 202; ix. 29; see Scīpĭo.—2. Publius Cornelius Scipio, the son of no. 1. He had no children, and hence adopted the son of Lucius Æmilius Paulus, whose sister he had married; xi. 35.

ăge; see ăgo.

ăger, agri, m.: 1. *A field*;—Plur.: *Fields, the country.*—2. *A territory, district* *Cato Major.*

[akin to Sans. *ajr-as*; Gr. *ἀγρ-ός*, "a field"; English *acre*].

ăgĭtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [ăgĭt(a)-o, in force of "to engage in, pursue"] Of studies: *A prosecution, pursuit.*

ăg-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. a. intens. [ăg-o, "to set in motion"] 1. *To set in constant motion*;—at xxi. 78 strengthened by semper.—2. *To ponder, revolve.*—3. *To deliberate upon.*—Pass.: **ăg-ĭtor**, ĭtātus sum, ĭtāri.

agn-us, i, m.: 1. *A lamb.*—2. In collective force: *Lambs* [akin to Gr *ἀμν-ός*].

ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3. v. a. ("To put, *or* set, in motion"; hence) 1. *To do, perform, effect.*—2. Without Object: *To treat, speak, deliberate.*—3. With annus and an ordinal adj.: *To be* so many *years old; to be in* such *a year* of life.—4. With gratias: *To give* or *return thanks, to thank.*—5. With words denoting time, *etc.*: *To pass, spend*:—vita acta, *past life*, xi. 38; cf. acta ætas, xviii. 62;—but at iii. 9 bene acta vita = *a well-spent life.*—6. Imperat.: **ăge**, as adv.: a. *Come now, come.*—b. In transitions: *Well then, well now, well.*—Pass.: **ăgor**, actus sum, ăgi [Gr. *ἄγω*].

agr-estis, este, adj. [ăger

a field"] 1. *Of,* or *be-*
to, the fields or *coun-*
eld-.—2. *Boorish, un-*
led in manners.—3.
savage.

-cŏl-a, æ, m. [ăger,
land"; (i) connecting
cŏl-o, "to till"] *A*
f the land, a cultivator
ground, a husband-

-cul-tūra, tūræ, f.
r-ĭ-col-tūra; fr. ăger,
a field"; (i) connecting
cŏlo, "to till"] *A*
of the land; tillage,
ture.

nterj. *Ah! alas!*
a, æ, m. *Ahāla* (*C.*
us); master of the

Phrase: Quod aiunt, *W*
they (i. e. men in general
= no 1. a.—d. *To spea*
etc. [akin to Sans. root A
AGH, "to say, speak"].

Ajax, ācis, m. *Ajax*
of Telāmon, king of Sala
one of the Greek heroes i
Trojan War renowned fo
bravery [Gr. Aĭas].

Albīnus, i, m. *Al*
(*Spurius*), consul B.C.
The principal circumst
which occurred in his ye
office was the suppressio
the worship of Bacchu
Rome.

ălĭ-as, adv. [ălĭ-us,
other"] 1. *At another*
—2. Repeated: alias . . .

used), indef. pron. subst. [ălĭus, "another"; quis, "who"; "another be it who it may"] *Some one, somebody, any one; something.*—Neut. with Gen. of 1st or 2nd decl.: *Something of* = *some.*

ălĭquo, adv. [adverbial neut. abl. of ălĭqui, "some"] *Somewhither, to some place.*

ăl-ĭus, ĭa, ĭud (Gen. ălĭus; Dat. ălĭī), adj.: **1.** *Another, other* of many.—As Subst.: **a.** Masc.: (a) Sing.: **ălĭus,** *Another person, another.*—(b) Plur.: **ălĭi,** *Other persons, others.*—**b.** Neut.: (a) Sing.: **ălĭud,** *Another thing.*—(b) Plur.: **ălĭa,** *Other things.*—**2.** Repeated in any cases, and whether as adj. or subst.: **a.** Sing.: *One . . . another.*—**b.** Plur.: *Some . . . other.*—As Subst.: ălĭī . . . ălĭi, *some (persons) . . . others* [akin to Gr. ἄλ-λος].

allec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, v. a. intens. [for allac-to; fr. **allĭcĭo,** "to allure," through verbal root ALLAC (= ad; lac, root of lăcĭo] *To allure, entice* much or often.

al-ter, tĕra, tĕrum (Gen. altĕrĭus; Dat. altĕri), adj. [akin to ăl-ĭus, "another"] **1.** *Another, the other,* of two: —alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other.*—**2.** As a numeral = **secundus**: *The second, the next; see v. 15, etc.*

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ăl-o, "to nourish"] ("Nourished, grown great by nourishment"; hence) *High, lofty,* whether actually or figuratively. ☞ (Comp.: alt-ĭor); Sup.: alt-issĭmus.

amb-ĭtĭo, ĭtĭōnis, f. [amb-ĭo, "to go round"; hence, "to canvass" for an office by going round to the voters] ("A canvassing" for votes in a lawful manner; hence) *A desire* or *longing for honour; ambition.*

Ambĭvĭus, ĭi, m. *Ambivius (Turpĭo);* a celebrated actor in the time of Terence.

ămīc-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [ămīc-us, "a friend"] ("The quality of the *amicus*"; hence) *Friendship.*

1. ăm-īcus, īca, īcum, adj. [ăm-o, "to love"] *Loving, friendly, kind.*—As Subst.: **ămīcus,** i, m. *A friend.* ☞ (Comp.: ămīc-ĭor); Sup.: ămīc-issĭmus.

2. ămīcus, i; see **1.** ăm-īcus.

āmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of āmitto.

ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [ā, "from"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let go from one; to let slip"; hence) *To lose.*—Pass.: **ā-mittor,** missus sum, mitti.

ăm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To love [akin to Sans. root KAM, "to love"].

ăm-or, ōris, m. [ăm-o, "to love"] *Love.*

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am (= ambi), "around"; pl-ĕo, "to fill"] ("Filled around"; hence, "of large extent"; hence) 1. *Magnificent, splendid.*—2. *Noble, distinguished, illustrious.* ☞ Comp.: ampl-ĭor; Sup.: ampl-issĭmus.

ampŭtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [ampŭt(a)o, "to lop off"] *A lopping off,* or *pruning,* of branches, *etc.*

am-pŭto, pŭtāvi, pŭtātum, pŭtāre, 1. v. a. [am, abbreviated fr. ambi, "around"; pŭto, in force of "to lop *or* prune" trees, *etc.*] ("To lop, *etc.*, around"; hence) *To lop off, prune,* a tree, vine, *etc.*

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] 1. Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence: *Or?*—utrum . . . an, *whether . . . or?*—2. After a preceding question, from which must be supplied the first half of a disjunctive sentence: *Or not?*—cf. vi. 15, *quibus? an iis,* etc.; where before the clause *an iis* must be supplied *aliisne?* Render: *From what (matters?) (Is it from others?) Or is it not from those, etc.?* This mode *of construction implies that the answer cannot* be doubtful.

Andronĭcus, i, m. *Andronicus* (*Livius*); an early Latin poet, born at Tarentum about B.C. 240 [Gr. Ἀνδρόνικος, "Conqueror of men"].

ango, anxi, anctum and anxum, angĕre, 3. v. a. ("To draw, *or* press, tight; to squeeze"; hence) *To vex, torment, trouble, distress.*—N.B. The perf. ind. and sup. act., and the part. perf. pass. depend on the statements in the Grammarians [Gr. ἄγχω].

ănĭm-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [ănĭm-us, "courage"] ("Full of *animus*"; hence) *Courageous, bold, spirited.* ☞ Comp.: ănĭmōs-ĭor; (Sup.: ănĭmōs-issĭmus.)

ăn-ĭmus, ĭmi, m.: 1. *The* rational *soul* in man, as opp. to the body and physical life.—2. *Mind.*—3. *Character, disposition,* etc.—4. *Courage, spirit,* etc. [akin to Sans. root AN, "to blow *or* breathe"].

an-nus, ni, m. ("That which goes round, a circuit"; hence) Of time: *A year*:—multis annis (ante), *many years (previously),* Abl. of time "when" [§ 120], ix. 27 [akin to Sans. root AM, "to go"; *amati,* "time"; also to Gr. ἔτ-νος = ἐν-ιαυτός, "a year"].

ante, adv. and prep.: 1. Adv.: Before, previously:—ante quam, before that.—2. Prep. gov. acc.: Be*fore,* whether in place

time [akin to Sans. *ati*, "beyond"; Gr. *ἀντί*, "over against"].

antĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [ante, "before"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go before"; hence) With reference to age: *To precede, be more advanced*, etc.

ante-hac, adv. [prob. for ante-hanc; fr. ante, "before" in time; hanc, fem. acc. sing. of hic, "this"] ("Before this"; hence, with reference to time past) *Formerly, previously, before this*, etc.;—at vi. 16, in quotation from Ennius, pronounced as a dissyllable.

antĕ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [ante, "before"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put, *or* place, before"; hence) *To prefer.* — Pass.: **antĕ-pōnor**, pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

antīqui, ōrum; see antīquus.

antīqu-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [antīqu-us, "ancient"] ("The condition, *or* quality, of the *antīquus*"; hence) *Antiquity.*

ant-īquus, īqua, īquum, adj. [ant-e, "before"] ("Belonging to *ante*"; hence) *Former, ancient, old.* — As Subst.: **antīqui**, ōrum, m. plur. *Those of former*, or *old, time; the ancients.*

anxĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [for angsĭus; *fr. ang-o*, "to squeeze"; hence, "to torment"] ("Tormented"; hence) *Anxious troubled, solicitous.*

ăpex, ĭcis, m. ("A point, extremity"; hence, "a diadem, crown"; hence, in figurative force) *A crown*, i. e. *the highest ornament*, etc.

ă-p-is, is, f. ("The drinker *or* sipper" of the dew, juice of flowers, *etc.*; hence) *The bee* [akin to Sans. root pî, "to drink"; the a is a prefix].

Apollo, ĭnis, m. *Apollo*, the sun-god, son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother of Diana. —The oracle of Apollo spoken of at xxi. 78 was at Delphi, a city of Phocis in ancient N. Greece [Gr. Ἀπόλλων].

ap-pārĕo, pārŭi, pārĭtum, pārēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-pārĕo; fr. ăd, "at"; pārĕo, "to appear"] ("To appear at" some place, *etc.*; hence) *To come* or *be in sight; to appear, be seen, be visible; to show one's self*, etc.

ap-pell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-pell-o; fr. ăd, "towards"; pell-o, "to bring"] (In reflexive force: "To bring one's self to" a person in order to address him, *etc.*; hence) 1. *To address, accost, speak to.*—2.: a. With second Acc. [§ 99]: *To call* a person, *or* thing, that which is denoted by second Acc.—b. Pass. with Nom

[§ 87, D, *a*]: *To be called* or *named.* — Pass.: **ap-pell-or,** ātus sum, āri.

ap-pĕto, pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, pĕtĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-pĕto; fr. ăd, "to *or* towards"; pĕto, "to seek *or* go to"] ("To seek, *or* go, to *or* towards"; hence) *To seek* or *strive after; to endeavour to get* or *obtain.* —Pass.: **ap-pĕtor,** pĕtītus sum, pĕti.

Appĭus, ĭi, m. *Appius;* a Roman prænomen; see Claudĭus.

ap-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-porto; fr. ăd, "to *or* up"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry,* or *bring to,* a person; *to bring up, convey,* etc.

apprŏ**pinquā-tĭo,** tĭōnis, f. [appr**ŏ**pinqu(a)-o, "to approach"] *An approaching* or *drawing near; approach.*

aprīcā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [aprīc(a)-or, "to sun one's self"] *A sunning one's self, a basking in the sun.*

ap-tus, ta, tum, adj. [obsol. ăp-īo, "to lay hold of"] ("Laying hold of"; hence, "fitted to" something; hence) *Suitable, fit, proper, appropriate.* ☞ Comp.: apt-ĭor; Sup.: apt-issĭmus.

ăp-ud, *prep. gov.* acc. [prob. *obsol.* ăp-o, ăp-īo, "to lay hold of"] *1. With, near to.*—**2.** *With Acc. of* personal or relative pron., or of a proper name: *At* or *in the house,* etc., *of*:—apud regem Pyrrhum, *at the court of king Pyrrhus,* xiii. 43. —**3.** *Among, amongst, with* persons.—**4.** *Before, in the presence of.*—**5.** *In* an author or work.—**6.** *At, near, in* a place.

ăqu-a, æ, f.: **1.** *Water.*—**2.** *A stream* [akin to Sans. *ap,* "water"].

arbĭtr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [arbĭter, arbĭtr-i, "an umpire"] ("To act the part of an *arbĭter*"; hence) *To hold as true* in one's mind; *to suppose, deem, consider, regard, think,* etc.

arbor, ŏris, f. *A tree.*

arbus-tum, ti, n. [for arbostum; fr. arbos (= arbor), arbŏs-is, "a tree"; see arbor] ("A thing—here, place—provided with *arbos*"; hence, "a plantation where vines are trained to the trees"; hence) *A vineyard;* see vīnĕa.

ar-ces-so, sīvi, sītum, sĕre, 3. v. a. [for ar-ced-so; fr. ar (= ad), "to"; cēd-o, "to go"] (In causative force: "To cause to go, *or* come, to" one; hence) *To call, summon, send for,* etc.—Pass.: **ar-ces-sor,** sītus sum, (inf. as if of 4th Conj.) sīri.

Archȳtas, æ, m. *Archytas;* a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum. He is mentioned by Horace, Od. i. 28 [Gr. Ἀρχύτας].

arcus, ūs, m. *A bow.*

ard-or, ōris, m. [ard-ĕo, "to burn, be on fire"] ("A burning"; hence) Of the sun: *Burning heat.*

Arganthonĭus, ĭi, m. *Arganthonius*; a king of Gades (now Cadiz) and of the Tartessii.

argū-mentum, menti, n. [argū-o, "to prove"] ("That which proves"; hence) *A proof, argument.*

ărista, æ, f.: 1. *The beard* of an ear of corn.—2. *An ear of corn.*

Aristĭdes, is, m.: 1. *Aristides*; an Athenian noted for his love of justice.—2. Used indefinitely of any Athenian citizen: *An Aristides*; vii. 21 [Gr. Ἀριστείδης].

Aristo, ōnis, m. *Aristo*; a Stoic philosopher of Chios, who flourished about B.C. 260 [Gr. Ἀρίστων].

ar-ma, mōrum, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence) For war, *etc.*: *Arms, weapons* [akin to ἁρ-ω, "to adapt"].

ăr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: *To plough.* —2. Neut.: *To plough, to pursue agriculture, to till the ground* [Gr. ἀρ-όω]

ar-rĭpio, rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-răpĭo;" fr. ăd, "to"; răpĭo, "to seize, *etc.*] ("To *seize to*" one's self, *etc.*; hence) *To seize upon, lay hold of.*

ar-s, tis, f.: 1. *Art, skill*, etc.—2. *A profession, calling.* —3. *Art, science*, etc.—4. Morally: a. *Cunning, fraud, artifice.*—b. *Habit, practice, quality* [either akin to ἄρ-ω, "to join," and so, "a joining"; or fr. ăr-o, "to plough," and so "a ploughing," as the earliest and most important act of skill].

art-ĭcŭlus, ĭcŭli, m. dim. [art-us, "a joint"] 1. Of persons: *A small joint.*—2. Of trees, plants, *etc.*: *A small joint, a knot.*

arx, arcis, f. [for arc-s; fr. arc-ĕo, "to enclose"] ("The enclosing thing"; hence) *A citadel, fortress.*

a-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-scando; fr. ăd, in "augmentative" force; scando, "to mount"] Of a horse as Object: *To mount.*

aspec-tus, tūs, m. [aspĭcĭo, "to look at"; through verbal root aspec (= ad; spec, root of spĕcĭo)] ("A looking at"; hence) Of things: *Appearance, look.*

a-spernor, spernātus sum, spernāri, 1. v. dep. [ā (= ăb), "away from"; spernor, "to spurn"] ("To spurn away from" one's self; hence) *To disdain, scorn, despise.*

a-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-spĕcĭo; fr. ăd, "on *or* upon"; spĕcĭo, "to look"] *To look at, on,* or *upon; to behold, see.*

assen-sus, sūs, m. [for assent-sus; fr. assent-ĭo, "to assent"] *An assenting, assent.*

assentĭor, sensus sum, sentīri, 4. v. dep. n. [old deponent form of assentĭo, "to assent"] With Dat.: *To assent,* or *give assent to; to approve of.*

as-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [for ad-sĕquor; fr. ăd, "up to"; sĕquor, "to follow"] ("To follow up to"; hence) *To gain, obtain.*

assĭd-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [assĭd-ĕo, "to sit down"] ("Sitting down"; hence) 1. *Constantly remaining* somewhere; *continually present* or *residing.*—2. *Unremitting*

as-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-surgo; fr. ăd, "up"; surgo, "to rise"] ("To rise up, lift one's self up"; hence) 1. *To rise up* to one as a mark of respect.—2. Impers. Inf. Pass.: **assurgi**, *To be risen up to;* xviii. 63.

ăt (**ast**), conj. *But, yet* [akin to Sans. *atha,* Gr. ἀτάρ].

Athēnæ, ārum, f. plur. *Athens* (now *Atini*); the chief *city of Attica, a country* of ancient N. Greece.—Hence, **Athēn-ĭensis**, ĭense, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Athens; Athenian.*—As Subst.: **Athēnĭensis**, is, m. *An Athenian* [Gr. Ἀθῆναι].

athlēta, æ, m. *A combatant in the public games; a wrestler, athlete,* etc. [Gr. ἀθλητής].

Atīlĭus, lĭ, m. *Atilius,* a Roman name: 1. see Calatīnus. —2. *Marcus Atilius Regulus,* who, when sent to Rome by the Carthaginians to treat for an exchange of prisoners and a cessation of arms, dissuaded the senate from peace. For this he was cruelly put to death on his return to Carthage; xx. 75.

at-que (contr. **ac**), conj. [for ad-que; fr. ăd, "in addition"; quĕ, "and"] *And also; and.* — Particular combinations: a. In comparisons: *As.* —b. With comparative adjectives, or words expressing dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, *etc.: Than.*—c. After adjectives or adverbs of likeness, *etc.: As, with.*

atqui, conj. *But yet, and yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless;* also simply, *but.*

Attĭcus, i, m. *Atticus;* a surname given to the Roman knight Titus Pomponius from his long residence amongst the Athenians and his acquaintance with their literature.

According to Cornelius Nepos, he inherited from his father a moderate fortune, from his maternal uncle a very large one. His income appears to have been spent in acts of kindness and liberality, rather than on personal gratification; while his house was the resort of those who preferred intellectual entertainment to the luxuries of the table. Attached to no political party, his amiability of disposition and the refinement of his manners procured for him the favour of all. At different periods of his life he was the friend of Sylla, of Cicero, and of Augustus. With the latter of these great men he held a daily correspondence, and also became connected with him by the betrothal of his infant granddaughter, the child of his only daughter Pomponia and M. Agrippa, to Tiberius, the adopted son of Augustus and his successor in the empire.

at-trĭbŭo, trĭbŭi, trĭbūtum, trĭbŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-trĭbŭo; fr. ăd, "to"; trĭbŭo, "to give"] ("To give to"; hence) *To ascribe, impute, attribute.*

attŭlissem, pluperf. subj. of affĕro.

auctōr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [auctor, "a producer"] ("The quality, *etc., of the auctor*"; hence, "a producing" of a thing; hence) 1. *Weight* of character, *influence, authority.* —2. Political t. t.: *The will* or *authority* of the Senate.— 3. Of things: *Importance, weight*, etc.;—at i. 3 auctoritatis is Gen. of "thing measured" after parum [§ 131].

aucŭp-ĭum, ĭi, n. [aucŭpor, "to go bird-catching *or* fowling"] *Bird-catching, fowling.*

audāc-ĭter, adv. [audax, audāc-is, "bold"] ("After the manner of the *audax*"; hence) *Boldly.*

audĕo, ausus sum, audēre, 2. v. semi-dep. *To dare*, or *venture*, to do something.

audĭent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [audĭens, audĭent-is, "hearing"] *A hearing*, or *listening to*, some person or thing; *attention*, etc.: — Phrase: Audientiam facere, *To cause to give attention, to procure a hearing.*

aud-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. ("To give ear to"; hence) *To hear.*—Pass.: **aud-ĭor**, ītus sum, īri [akin to Gr. *aὖs* (= *oὖs*) *aὐr-ós*, "an ear"].

au-fĕro, abs-tŭli, ab-lātum, au-ferre, 3. v. a. [for av-fĕro, for ab-fĕro; fr. ăb, "away"; fĕro, "to bear *or* take"] *To carry off* or *away; to take away, snatch away*, etc., whether actually or figuratively.

augĕo, auxi, auctum, augēre, 2. v. a. *To increase, augment.* —Pass.: **augĕor**, auctus sum, augēri [akin to Gr. *αὐξάνω*].

augĕ-sco, no perf. nor sup., scĕre, v. n. inch. [augĕ-o, "to increase"] *To begin to increase; to become greater, to grow.*

au-gur, gŭris, comm. gen. [for av-gar; fr. ăv-is, "a bird"; GAR, root of gar-rĭo, "to chatter"] ("Bird-chatterer *or* crier, *i. e.* one who notes the cries of birds"; hence) Masc.: Of men: *An augur, diviner*, etc.

augŭr-ĭum, ĭi, n. [augŭr-or, "to augur"] *Augury.*

augŭr-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [augur, "an augur"] *Of*, or *belonging to, an augur* or *to augurs; augural.*

aur-um, i, n. ("The burning thing"; *i. e.* "the glittering *or* shining metal") 1. *Gold*, as a metal.—2. Coined *gold, money* [akin to Sans. root USH, "to burn"; Gr. *αὖρ-ον*].

auspĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [auspex, auspĭc-is, "a bird-inspector," *i. e.* one who marks the flight and cries of birds, and thence makes predictions] ("A thing pertaining to an *auspex*"; hence) *Observation of birds for augury; auspices.*

aut, *conj. Or:*—aut . . . *aut, either . . . or.*

aut-em, conj.: 1. *But, on the other hand.*—2. *Besides, further, moreover* [akin to *αὖτ-άρ*].

ăvār-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [ăvār-us, "covetous"] ("The quality of the *avarus*"; hence) *Covetousness, avarice.*

ăv-ārus, āra, ārum, adj. [ăv-ĕo, "to pant after"] ("Panting after"; hence, with respect to wealth) *Covetous, avaricious.*

ăv-ĕo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To desire* [akin to Sans. root AV, "to desire"].

ăvĭd-e, adv. [ăvĭd-us, "eager"] ("After the manner of the *avidus*"; hence) *Eagerly.*

ăvĭd-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *avidus*"; hence) *Eagerness* for something; *longing, desire, avidity.*

ăv-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [ăv-ĕo, "to desire"] With Gen.: *Desirous of, longing for* or *after, longing eagerly for.*

ă-vĭ-s, ăvĭs, f. *A bird* [akin to Sans. *vi*, "a bird"; the a is prob. a prefix].

ăv-ĭtus, ĭta, ĭtum, adj. [ăv-us, "a grandfather"] 1. *Of*, or *belonging to, a grandfather.*—2. *Old, ancient.*

ă-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [ă (= ăb), "away"; vŏco, "to call"] ("To call away"; hence) *To with-*

draw, remove, call off from some pursuit, *etc.*

ăvus, i, m. *A grandfather.* —By *avus* at vi. 19 is meant Scipio Africanus the Elder, the conqueror of Hannibal. It was by his son that Scipio, afterwards Africanus the Younger, was adopted out of the family of Æmilius Paullus.

bacca, æ, f. *A berry.*

bĕāt-ē, adv. [bĕāt-us, "happy"] ("After the manner of the *beatus*"; hence) *Happily.*

bĕā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [bĕ(a)-o, "to make happy"] *Happy.* ☞ Comp.: bĕāt-ĭor; (Sup.: bĕāt-issĭmus.)

bell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [bell-um, "war"] *To wage*, or *carry on, war; to war.*

b-ellum, elli, n. [old form dŭ-ellum; fr. dŭ-o, "two"] ("A contest, *etc.*, between two parties"; hence) *War, warfare.*

bĕn-ē, adv. [bĕn-us = bŏnus, "good"] *Well;*—at xiv. 47 supply dixit with bene.

bĕnĕ-fac-tum, ti, n. [bĕne, "well"; făc-ĭo, "to do"] ("A thing well done or performed"; hence) *A good* or *honourable action, a praiseworthy deed.*

bland-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [bland-us, "coaxing, flattering"] ("The quality of the *blandus*"; hence) 1. *A coaxing.*—2. Plur.: *Flatteries, blandishments, allurements.*

bŏna ōrum see bŏnus.

bŏnus, a, um, adj.: 1. Pos.: *Good*, in the fullest acceptation of the term:—bŏna ætas, *the good*, or *pleasant, time of life*, i. e. "youth," xiv. 48.—As Subst.: **bŏna**, ōrum, n. plur.: a. *Good things, advantages.*—b. *Property, goods.* —2. Comp.: **mĕlĭor**, us, *Better.*—As Subst.: **mĕlĭōra**, um, n. plur.: *Better things;*—at xiv. 47 supply dent with meliora.—3. Superl.: **optĭmus**, a, um: a. *Best.*—b. *Most excellent*, etc.

brĕvi; see brĕvis.

brĕv-is, e, adj.: 1. *Short, brief.*—2. Adverbial Abl.: brĕvi: a. *Shortly, briefly, concisely.*—b. *In a short time, shortly*, etc. [akin to Gr. βραχ-ύς].

Brūtus, i, m. [brūtus, "stupid"] *Brutus* (*Lucius Junius*); a relative of Tarquinius Superbus, who saved his life by counterfeiting stupidity. After the expulsion of the Tarquins, Brutus engaged Aruns, the son-in-law of Tarquin, in a battle fought for the restoration of the exiled royal family, and both combatants fell mortally wounded.

C = Caius; see Statĭus.

căd-ūcus, ūca, ūcum, adj. [căd-o, "to fall"] *That falls, has fallen*, or *fell; falling, fallen.*

Cæcĭlĭus, ĭi, m. *Cæcilius;* see Mĕtellus.

cæcus, a, um, adj. *Blind.*

Cæp-ĭo, ĭōnis, m. [cæp-a, "an onion"] ("One having *cæpa*," i. e. prob. a cultivator of onions] *Cæpĭo* (*Cn.*); a Roman who was consul B.C. 169.

Caius, i, m. *Caius;* a Roman prænomen.

Calatīnus, i, m. *Calatinus* (*Atilius*); a Roman who was twice consul, viz. B.C. 258 and B.C. 254; and dictator B.C. 247.

călē-sco, no perf. nor sup., scĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [călĕ-o, "to be warm"] *To become*, or *grow, warm* or *hot.*

căl-or, ōris, m. [căl-ĕo, "to be hot"] *Heat, warmth, glow.*

calx, calcis, f. (and sts. m.) ("Lime-stone; lime," whether slaked or unslaked; hence) *The terminus*, or *goal*, of a race-course, which was anciently marked by a line called *calx*, and also *creta*, i. e. "chalk." It appears to have been a cross furrow, filled with lime or chalk, drawn for the purpose of marking the end of the *course, or, as we* should say, *"the winning-post."*

Cămillus, i, m. *Camillus* (*Lucius Furius*), who was dictator B.C. 350, and consul in the following year.

cāni, ōrum; see cānus.

Cann-ensis, ense, adj. [Cannæ, "Cannæ" (now "Canne"), a village of Apulia, where the Romans were ignominiously defeated by Hannibal, B.C. 216] *Of Cannæ.*

cănōrum, i; see cănōrus.

cănōr-us, a, um, adj. [cănor, cănōr-is, "melody"] ("Pertaining to *cănor*"; hence) *Melodious, harmonious.*—As Subst.: **cănōr-um**, i, n. ("A melodious thing"; hence) *Melodious intonation.*

cā-nus, na, num, adj. ("Burned"; hence, "ash-coloured"; hence) Of the hair: *Gray, hoary.*—As Subst.: **cāni**, ōrum, m. plur. (*sc.* capilli, "hairs") *Gray hairs, hoary hair* [Gr. *κά-ω*, *κα-ίω*, "to burn"].

căpĭo, cēpi, captum, căpĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To take, lay hold of.*—2. *To take, capture, catch.*—3. *To receive, obtain*, etc.—4. Of any mental feeling as Object: *To feel, suffer, enjoy*, according to the nature of the feeling specified.—Pass.: **căpĭor**, captus sum, căpi.

căpĭt-ālis, āle, adj. [căput, căpĭt-is, "the head"; hence "the life"] ("Relating to *caput*"; hence) 1. Law t. t.

Capital, involving the forfeiture of life.—2. *Deadly, dangerous, destructive*, etc. ☞ Comp.: căpĭtāl-ĭor.

Căpŭa, æ, f. *Capua* (now the village of *Santa Maria*); the chief city of Campania in Italy, celebrated for its great luxury.

căp-ut, ĭtis, n.: 1. *The head.*—2. Of a vine: *A branch* [akin to Sans. *kapāla*, Gr. κεφαλή].

carcer, ĕris, m. ("An enclosed place"; hence) *The barrier*, or *starting-place*, in a race-course (opp. to calx);—at XXIII. 83 in plur.; and so usually [Sicilian κάρκαρ-ον, akin to ἔρκ-os, and Lat. arceo].

căr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To shear *or* be shorn"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, 1]: 1. *To be without* or *free from.*—2. *To be destitute* or *devoid of.*—3. *To be deprived of, to be without*, something desirable [akin to καρ, a root of κείρ-ω, "to shear"].

car-men, mĭnis, n. ("The praising thing"; hence) 1. *A poem, ode.*—2. *A poetic inscription* on a tomb; *an epitaph* in verse [akin to Sans. root ÇAMS, "to praise"].

Carthāgo, ĭnis, f. ("New Town") *Carthage*; a city of Northern Africa, long the rival of Rome, *and represented as* having been built by Dido, after she had fled from Tyre. It was destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger at the close of the third Carthaginian War, B.C. 146 [originally Hebrew].

cā-rus, ra, rum, adj. *Beloved, dear.* ☞ (Comp.: cār-ĭor); Sup.: cār-issĭmus [for cam-rus; akin to Sans. root KAM, "to love"].

Carvĭlĭus, ĭi, m. *Carvilius* (*Spurius*); a Roman consul; see IV. 11.

cāsĕus, i, m.: 1. *Cheese.*—2. In collective force: *Cheeses.*

cā-sus, sūs, m. [for cad-sus; fr. căd-o, "to fall"] ("A falling, a fall"; hence) 1. *Accident, chance.*—2. *A misfortune, calamity.*

Cāt-o, ōnis, m. [căt-us, "sharp, intelligent"] ("Sharp, *or* Intelligent, One") *Cato*; a Roman cognomen: 1. Marcus Porcius Cato, born B.C. 234, received the surname of Censor, or Censōrīnus, from his having been Censor B.C. 184. Subsequently he was called Major (or "Elder") to distinguish him from his great grand-son Marcius Porcius Cato, surnamed Utĭcensis from his having killed himself at Utĭca after the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46, when Scipio Metellus, disregarding his advice, was signally routed, and all Africa,

with the exception of Utĭca, submitted to Cæsar. Cato wrote several works, of which that De Re Rustĭcā has alone come down to our time. From him Cicero's present work is named Cato Major, in consequence of his being introduced as giving his opinion respecting certain matters connected with old age.—**2.** Marcius Porcius Cato, the son of no. 1, called Liciniānus from his mother Licinĭa, who died B.C. 182 when Prætor elect. At xxiii. 85 his father speaks of him with the deepest affection.

Caud-ĭnus, īna, īnum, adj. [contr. fr. Caudī-ĭnus, fr. Caudī-um, "Caudium," a town of Samnium] *Of*, or *belonging to, Caudium; Caudine*; see Pontĭus.

causa, æ, f.: **1.** *A cause.*—**2.** *A reason.*—**3.** *A cause* in law, *a law-suit.*

căv-ĕa, ĕæ, f. [căv-us, "hollow"] ("A thing pertaining to *cavus*"; hence, "a hollow place, cavity"; hence) *The* circular *seats for spectators* in a theatre. *Cavea* was the name given to a number of concentric seats in a theatre or amphitheatre. According to the size of the building there were either two or three of these *caveæ*, which were *separated from* one another *by a low wall* sufficiently high to prevent communication between their respective occupants. They were severally designated *prima, media*, and *summa* or *ultima cavea.*

1. cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ĕre, 3. v. n.: 1. *To go away, depart*, etc.—**2.** Of time, *etc.: To pass away, vanish*, etc. [akin to χάζομαι (=χάδσομαι), "to retire"].

2. cĕdo, v. defect. Old imperative form, of which the plur. is cette [contr. fr. cedato, *i. e.* hocce dato] ("Give this"; hence) *Tell me*, etc.; *let me*, etc., *hear*;—at vi. 20 folld. by clause as Object.

cĕlĕr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. ["celer, "swift"] ("The quality of the *celer*"; hence) *Swiftness, speed, celerity.*

cĕlĕr-ĭter, adv. [id.] ("After the manner of the *celer*; hence) *Swiftly, quickly, speedily.*

cel-la, læ, f. [cēl-o, "to conceal"] ("The concealing thing"; hence) *A store-house, granary*, etc.

censĕo, ŭi, um, ēre, 2. v. a. ("To reckon *or* count"; hence) *To be of opinion, reckon, deem, hold, consider*, etc.

cens-or, ōris, m. [cens-ĕo, "to value, *or* assess," property] ("One who values" property; hence) *A Censor.* The Censors were Roman magistrates, who originally had the charge of

the people so far only as their property was concerned, and who classified them according to the value of their possessions. Gradually however they attained a power which extended to the superintendence of morals and conduct in general. They also let out the public tolls, made contracts for the erection or repairs of public edifices, and procured victims for the public sacrifices. At first the Censors, who were two in number, were elected for five years: but afterwards a law was passed that they should be chosen every five years, but continue in power only for a year and a half.

cent-ēsĭmus, ēsĭma, ēsĭmum, adj. [cent-um, "a hundred"] *Hundredth.*

Cento, ōnis, m. [cento, "rag"] *Cento;* an agnomen of C. Claudius, the son of Appius Claudius Cæcus (see **Claudĭus, no. 1**). With regard to his being consul with Tuditanus, as mentioned at xiv. 50, this does not tally with what Cicero has said at iv. 10, where the colleague of Tuditanus is said to have been Cethēgus; see Cethēgus.

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Sans. *çatam*, Gr. *ἑ-κατόν*].

centŭrĭ-o, ōnis, m. [centŭrĭ-a, *"a century" or division of* troops in the Roman armies, originally, though not always, containing 100 men] ("One having—*i. e.* commanding—a *centuria*") *A centurion.*

cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, 3. v. a. ("To separate *or* sift"; hence) *To see, perceive,* whether by the eye or the mind [root CRE or CER; akin to Gr. *κρί-νω*; Sans. root KRI, "to separate"].

cert-e, adv. [cert-us, "sure"] ("After the manner of the *certus*"; hence) *Surely, assuredly, certainly.*

cert-o, adv. [id.] = certe.

certum, i; see certus.

cer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [fr. CER-, root of cer-no, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1. *Sure, certain.*—As Subst.: **certum**, i, n. *A certainty;*—sometimes in plur.—2. *Fixed, definite, certain.*

ces-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. n. intens. [for ced-so; fr. cēd-o, "to go away"] ("To go away much"; hence) 1. *To loiter, linger, delay.*—2. Of persons: *To be idle, indolent, inactive.*

c-ētĕr-us, a, um, adj.: 1. Sing. (rare): *The rest* or *remainder of* that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution.—2. Plur.: *The rest of* that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution; *the* remaining, the othe

—As Subst.: a. **cētĕri**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest of* or *the remaining persons; the rest, the others.*—b. **cētĕra**, ōrum, n. plur. *The rest of* or *the remaining things* [prob. demonstr. particle ce; Sans. pron. *itar-a*, "the other"].

Cethēgus, i, m. *Cethegus* (*Marcus*); a noble Roman who was consul with P. Sempronius Tuditanus, B.C. 204. His eloquence was of so high a character that he gained the appellation of *Suadæ Medulla*; see xiv. 50.

Cē-us, a, um, adj. [Cē-a, "Cea," otherwise "Ceos," one of the Cyclades] *Of*, or *belonging to, Cea* or *Ceos.*—As Subst.: **Cēus**, i, m. *A man of Cea; a Cean.*

cĭbus, i, m. *Food.*

Cĭcĕr-o, ōnis, m. [cĭcer, "a chick-pea"] ("One having a *cicer*"; i. e. either marked with a spot resembling one, or skilled in raising this species of pulse) *Cicero* (*Marcus Tullius*); the greatest of the Roman orators and writers, born at Arpīnum, 3rd January, B.C. 106; murdered by the soldiers of Mark Antony, B.C. 43. He was consul B.C. 63 in conjunction with C. Antonius, and by his prompt and decisive measures saved Rome from *the terrible consequences that would have ensued had* Catiline's conspiracy proved successful. See, also, Cāto, no. 1.

Cincinn-ātus, āti, m. [cincinn-i, "curly hair"] ("One with curly hair") *Cincinnatus* (*Lucius Quinctius*) was called from the plough to become dictator in order to save the Roman consul and army from the Æqui, B.C. 458. In B.C. 439 he was a second time appointed dictator in order to crush the ambitious designs of Sp. Mælius, a rich knight, who, by selling corn at a low rate and giving it away in the famine of the above year, was endeavouring to gain supreme power.

Cincĭ-us, a, um, adj. [Cincĭus, "Cincius," a tribune of the Commons, B.C. 204] *Of*, or *belonging to, Cincius; Cincian*:—Lex Cincia (called also Mūnĕrālis, *i. e.* "pertaining to gifts"), *the Cincian Law*, which enacted that no one should take money, or receive a present, for pleading a cause.

Cīnĕas, æ, m. *Cineas*; a Thessalian, the friend and minister of Pyrrhus, king of Epīrus [Gr. Κινέας].

cĭt-o, adv. [cĭt-us, "quick"] ("After the manner of the *citus*"; hence) *Quickly, soon, speedily.* ☞ Comp.: cĭtĭus; (Sup.: cĭt-issĭme.)

cĭv-ĭlis, ĭle, adj. [cĭv-is, "a

citizen"] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a citizen* or *to citizens; civil.*

cīvis, is, comm. gen. ("A dweller"; hence) *A citizen,* as a dweller in a city [akin to Sans. root KSHI, "to dwell"].

cīv-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [cīv-is, "a citizen"] ("The condition of a *civis*"; hence, "citizenship"; hence) 1. *A state, commonwealth.*—2. *The people of a state, citizens.*

clan-dest-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [prob. obsol. clan-dest-us (for clam-dest-us); fr. clam, "secretly"] *Secret, hidden, concealed, clandestine.*

clār-ĕo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v.n. [clār-us, "bright"] *To be* morally *bright* or *brilliant; to be famous,* etc.

clā-rus, ra, rum, adj. ("Heard"; hence, "clear," *or* "distinct," in sound; hence, of lights, "clear, bright"; hence) Of persons: *Illustrious, famous, renowned.* (Comp.: clār-ĭor); Sup.: clār-issĭmus [prob. akin to Sans. root ÇRU, Gr. κλύ-ω, Lat. clŭ-ĕo, "to hear"]

classis, is, f. Of persons summoned for sea service: *A fleet,* comprising both the ships and the men serving in them [κλᾶσις = κλῆσις, "a calling"].

Claudĭus, ĭi, m. *Claudius (Appius):* 1. Surnamed *Cæcus,* on account *of his blindness.* When Censor, B.C. 312, he built the Appian Aqueduct, and commenced the Appian Road leading to Capua.—2. Surnamed *Crassus* or *Crassinus;* a Roman who was dictator B.C. 362, and consul with Lucius Furius Camillus, B.C. 349.

clāva, æ, f. *A club, foil,* or *staff,* used in training recruits. This they employed instead of a sword, and attacked with it the *palus* (pale or stake), which was set up for their practising how to take a proper aim at an enemy [akin to Sans. *çula,* "a lance *or* club"].

clāv-ĭcŭla, ĭcŭlæ, f. dim. [clāv-is, in etymological force of "a shutting *or* closing thing"] ("A small *clavis*"; hence) *A tendril* of the vine, by which the latter clings around its props.

clāvus, i, m. ("The closing *or* fastening thing"; hence) 1. *A peg, nail, spike,* etc.—2. *A rudder* [akin to κλείω, "to close," *etc.*].

Clĕanthes, is, m. *Cleanthes;* a Stoic philosopher, born at Assos in the Troad country about B.C. 300 [Gr. Κλεάνθης].

clĭ-ens, entis (Gen. plur. clĭentĭum and clĭentum), comm. gen. [for clŭ-ens, which is also found; fr. clŭ-ĕo, "to hear"] ("The hearing one"; hence) *A client.*

clĭent-ēla, ēlæ, f. [clĭens, clĭent-is, "a client"] ("The condition of a client" in reference to his patron; hence, "clientship"; hence) Plur.: *Clients.*

Cn = Cneius.

Cneius, ii, m. *Cneius*; a Roman prænomen.

cŏ-ăcesco, ăcŭi, no sup., ăcescĕre, 3. v. n. [co (= cum), in "intensive" force; ăcesco, "to become sour"] *To become completely sour*;—at xviii. 65 in both proper and figurative force.

cŏagment-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cŏagment-um, "a joint" in masonry] *To join together, unite, render firm* or *compact.*

coctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cŏquo.

cŏēgi, perf. ind. of cōgo.

cœl-estis, este, adj. [cœlum, "heaven"] *Of*, or *belonging to, heaven; heavenly, celestial.*

cœl-um, i, n.: 1. *Heaven.*—2. *The heavens, the sky* [akin to κοῖλ-os, "hollow"].

cœna, æ, f. *A supper.*

cœp-i (pres. cœpĭo, only ante-classical), v. def. a. and n. [contr. fr. cŏ-ăpĭo; fr. co (= cum), in "augmentative" force; ăp-ĭo, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence) *I. To begin, commence.*—2. *With Inf.: To begin to* do, etc.

cŏ-ercĕo, ercŭi, ercĭtum, ercēre, 2. v. a. [for cŏ-arcĕo; fr. co (= cum), in "intensive" force; arcĕo, "to enclose"] ("To enclose wholly"; hence) *To restrain, check, curb, keep within bounds*, etc.

cœ-tus, tūs, m. [another form of cŏĭ-tus; fr. cŏĕo, "to come together"; through root COI] ("A coming together"; hence) Of persons: *A meeting, company*, etc.; *an assembly, assemblage.*

cōgĭtā-tĭo, tiōnis, f. [cōgĭt(a)-o, "to think"] *A thinking, thought.*

cōg-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. a. [contr. fr. cŏ-ăgĭto; fr. co (= cum), in "augmentative" force; ăgĭto, "to revolve," *etc.*, in the mind] 1. *To revolve thoroughly; to weigh* or *ponder well; to think.*—2. *To plan, purpose, meditate.*—3. With Adv.: *To think*, or *be disposed*, in the way pointed out by adv.—Pass.: **cōg-ĭtor**, ĭtātus sum, ĭtāri.

co-gnō-men, mĭnis, n. [co (= cum), "in common with"; gno-sco (= no-sco), "to know"] ("That which serves for knowing a person by, in common with others"; hence) *A cognomen*; i. e. *a family-name, sur-name*;—at ii. 5 the word cognomen, as put by Cicero into the mouth of Cato,

refers to the name of *Sapiens* ("Wise") which Cato bore in his old age, and which would be his *cognomen secundum.*

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, gnoscĕre, 3. v. a. [co (= cum), n "augmentative" force; gnosco = nosco, "to become acquainted with"] **1.** *To become well acquainted with;*—in Perf. tenses, *to have knowledge of, to know.*—**2.** *To recognize, learn, ascertain, find out.*—Pass.: **co-gnoscor,** gnĭtus sum, gnosci.

cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, cōgĕre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. cŏ-ăgo; fr. co (= cum), "together"; ăgo, "to drive"] ("To drive together"; hence) **1.** *To compel, force, constrain.*—**2.**: **a.** With second Acc.: *To compel to do* that which is denoted by second Acc.—**b.** Pass.: With Acc. of neut. pron., *etc.: To be compelled to do.*—Pass.: **cōgor,** cōactus sum, cōgi.

cŏ-hĭbĕo, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, hĭbēre, 2. v. a. [for cŏ-hăbĕo; fr. co (= cum), "together"; hăbĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold together"; hence) *To contain, confine,* etc.

col-lēg-a, æ, m. [for conlēg-a; fr. con (= cum), "together with"; lĕg-o, "to choose"] ("One chosen together with *or* at the same time with" another; hence) *A partner in office, a colleague.*

collēg-ĭum, ĭi, n. [collēg-a, "a colleague"] ("The condition of a *collega*"; hence, "colleagueship"; hence) *Persons united by the same office* or *calling; a guild, fraternity, college.*

col-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-lĕgo; fr. con (= cum), "together"; lĕgo, "to gather"] *To gather together, collect.*

collŏqŭ-ĭum, ĭi, n. [collŏquor, "to confer with"] ("A conferring with"; hence) *A conversation, conference,* etc.

col-lŭ-vĭo, vĭōnis, f. [for con-lŭ-vĭo; fr. con (= cum), "together"; lŭ-o, "to wash"] ("A washing together"; hence, "a collection of filth"; hence) *A collection of impurities, impure mixture, vile medley;*—at xxiii. 85 = "hodge-podge of vice."

cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. v. a. ("To abide, *or* dwell, in" a place; hence) **1.** *To till, cultivate;*—at iii. 9 in figurative force.—**2.** *To reverence, honour, respect,* etc.—Pass.: **cŏlor,** cultus sum, cŏli.

Cŏlōn-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [Cŏlōn-us, "Colonus"; a district of Attica in ancient N. Greece, about ten stadia from Athens, the scene of one of the tragedies of Sophŏcles, viz. the Œdipus Colonēus] Of, or *at,* **Colonus.**

augĕo, auxi, auctum, augēre, 2. v. a. *To increase, augment.* —Pass.: **augĕor**, auctus sum, augēri [akin to Gr. *αὐξάνω*].

augē-sco, no perf. nor sup., scĕre, v. n. inch. [augĕ-o, "to increase"] *To begin to increase; to become greater, to grow.*

au-gur, gŭris, comm. gen. [for av-gar; fr. ăv-is, "a bird"; GAR, root of gar-rĭo, "to chatter"] ("Bird-chatterer *or* crier, *i. e.* one who notes the cries of birds"; hence) Masc.: Of men: *An augur, diviner*, etc.

augŭr-ĭum, ĭi, n. [augŭr-or, "to augur"] *Augury.*

augŭr-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [augur, "an augur"] *Of*, or *belonging to, an augur* or *to augurs; augural.*

aur-um, i, n. ("The burning thing"; *i. e.* "the glittering *or* shining metal") 1. *Gold*, as a metal.—2. Coined *gold, money* [akin to Sans. root USH, "to burn"; Gr. *αὖρ-ον*].

auspĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [auspex, auspĭc-is, "a bird-inspector," *i. e.* one who marks the flight and cries of birds, and thence makes predictions] ("A thing pertaining to an *auspex*"; hence) *Observation of birds for augury; auspices.*

aut, *conj. Or*:—aut . . . *aut, either . . . or.*

aut-em, conj.: 1. *But, on the other hand.*—2. *Besides, further, moreover* [akin to *αὖτ-άρ*].

ăvār-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [ăvār-us, "covetous"] ("The quality of the *avarus*"; hence) *Covetousness, avarice.*

ăv-ārus, āra, ārum, adj. [ăv-ĕo, "to pant after"] ("Panting after"; hence, with respect to wealth) *Covetous, avaricious.*

ăv-ĕo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To desire* [akin to Sans. root AV, "to desire"].

ăvĭd-e, adv. [ăvĭd-us, "eager"] ("After the manner of the *avidus*"; hence) *Eagerly.*

ăvĭd-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *avidus*"; hence) *Eagerness* for something; *longing, desire, avidity.*

ăv-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [ăv-ĕo, "to desire"] With Gen.: *Desirous of, longing for* or *after, longing eagerly for.*

ă-vĭ-s, ăvĭs, f. *A bird* [akin to Sans. *vi*, "a bird"; the a is prob. a prefix].

ăv-ĭtus, ĭta, ĭtum, adj. [ăv-us, "a grandfather"] 1. *Of*, or *belonging to, a grandfather.*—2. *Old, ancient.*

ā-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [ā (= ăb), "away"; vŏco, "to call"] ("To call away"; hence) *To with-*

părāre, 1. v. a. [com (= cum), "together"; părro, "to bring *or* put"] ("To bring, *or* put, together"; hence) *To compare.*

com-penso, pensāvi, pensātum, pensāre, 1. v. a. [com (= cum), in "strengthening" force; penso, in force of "to counterbalance"] *To counterbalance, compensate, make good.*

com-plector, plexus sum, plecti, 3. v. dep. [com (= cum), "with"; plecto, "to entwine"] ("To entwine one's self with" some person or thing; hence) *To embrace, clasp.*

com-plĕo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [com (= cum), in "augmentative" force; plĕo, "to fill"] 1. *To fill completely* or *entirely; to fill up;*—at xiv. 46 folld. by Gen. [§ 119, *b*].—2. *To finish, live* or *pass through, complete,* a certain time.

com-pōtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [com (= cum), "together"; pōt(a)-o, "to drink"] *A drinking together.*

compres-sus, sūs (only in Abl. sing.), m. [for compremsus; fr. comprĭmo, "to press together," through verbal root COMPREM (= com; PREM, root of prĕmo)] *A pressing together, compression.*

com-ptus, pta, ptum, adj. [cōm-*o*, "to adorn"] ("Adorned"; hence) Of mode of speaking, *etc.*: *Embellished, ornate, elegant.*

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; cēdo, "to yield"] *To grant, allow, yield, concede.*

con-cĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for con-căl-ĭum; fr. con (= cum), "together"; căl-o, "to call"] ("A calling together"; hence) *A meeting, assembly, council.*

con-cœnā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [con (= cum), "together"; cœn(a)-o, "to sup"] *A supping together.*

cond-ĭtĭo, ĭtĭōnis, f. [cond-o, "to put together"] ("A putting together"; hence) *State,* or *condition,* of a person, *etc.*

condī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [condī-o, "to season"; also, "to ornament"] 1. *Seasoned, savoury.*—2. Of style: *Ornamented, embellished, polished.* ☞ Comp.: condīt-ĭor.

con-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; do, "to put"] ("To put together"; hence) 1. *To build.*—2. Of fruits, corn, *etc.*: *To store up,* etc.

confec-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for confac-tĭo; fr. confĭcĭo, "to make, prepare," through true root CONFAC] 1. *A making, preparing,* composing, etc.—2. The composition of a book, et

confectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of confĭcĭo :—for the elision of the final s of confectus before quĭescit at v. 14 see plēnus.

con-fĕro, tŭli, (col-)lātum, ferre, v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; fĕro, "to bear *or* bring"] ("To bear," *etc.*; hence) Of a fault, *etc.*, as Object: *To attribute*, or *ascribe, to; to lay upon* some person or thing.

con-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-făcĭo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To accomplish, perform, complete*, etc.—2. *To weaken, wear out, disable.*—Pass.: **con-fĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

conglūtĭnā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [conglūtĭn(a)-o, "to glue together"] *A gluing*, or *cementing, together.*

con-glūtĭno, glūtĭnāvi, glūtĭnātum, glūtĭnāre, 1. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; glūtĭno, "to glue"] 1. *To glue*, or *cement, together.*—2. *To join*, or *bind, firmly together; to unite, cement.*

con-grĕg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; grex, grĕg-is, "a flock"] 1. *To collect into a flock.*—2. *Pass.* in reflexive *force: With plur.* Subject: *To flock*, or *herd, together.*—Pass.: **con-grĕg-or**, ātus sum, āri.

conjunc-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for conjung-tĭo; fr. conjung-o, "to join together"] ("A joining together"; hence) *A connecting, union, uniting.*

con-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; jungo, "to join"] *To join together, connect, unite.*—Pass.: **con-jungor**, junctus sum, jungi.

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To endeavour, try, attempt.*

conscĭent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [conscĭens, conscĭent-is, "being conscious"] *Consciousness.*

con-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre, 3. v. a. [con, "together"; scrībo, "to write"] ("To write together"; hence) *To draw up in writing, compose, write;*—at xxiii. 83 without nearer Object.

con-sĕnesco, sĕnŭi, no sup, sĕnescĕre, 3. v. n. [con (= cum), in "strengthening" force; sĕnesco, "to grow old"] *To grow*, or *become, old.*

consentĭens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of consentĭo.—2. Pa.: *Agreeing, accordant, unanimous.*

con-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. v. a. [con (= cum), "with"; sentĭo, "to think"]

("To think with" another or others; hence) With Objective clause: *To agree that* something is, *etc.*

consĕnŭi, perf. ind. of consĕnesco.

con-sēpĭo, no perf., septum, sēpīre, 4. v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; sēpĭo, "to hedge in"] *To hedge in*, or *enclose, wholly.*—Pass.: **con-sēpĭor**, septus sum, sēpīri.

con-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; sĕquor, "to follow"] **1.** *To follow; follow*, or *come, after.*—**2.** *To obtain, attain to.*

con-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum *or* sătum, sĕrĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "strengthening" force; sĕro, "to sow *or* plant"] *To sow, plant.*—Pass.: **con-sĕror**, sĭtus *or* sătus sum, sĕri.

con-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; servo, "to preserve"] **1.** *To preserve wholly; to preserve safe* or *unhurt.*—**2.** Of a promise, *etc.*: *To keep faithfully, observe religiously.*—**3.** Of strength, *etc.*: *To maintain, retain*, etc.

conses-sus, sūs, m. [for consid-sus; fr. consīd-o, "to sit down together"] ("A sitting down together"; hence) *An assembly.*

con-sĭdo, sēdi, sessum, sīdĕre, 3. v. n. [con (= cum), "together"; sīdo, "to sit down"] *To sit down together.*

consĭlĭum, ĭi, n.: **1.** *Deliberation, consultation, counsel.*—**2.** *A plan, purpose, design.*—**3.** *A meeting* for deliberation; *a council*, etc.

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [con (= cum), in "strengthening" force; sisto, (neut.) "to place one's self," *etc.*] ("To place one's self"; hence) **1.** *To take up a position, stand.*—**2.** *To be*, or *remain, firm* or *unshaken.*

consī-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for consă-tĭo; fr. consĕro, "to sow, *or* plant," through verbal root CONSA (= con; SA, root of sĕro)] *A sowing; a planting.*

consĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of consĕro.

consōlā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [consōl(a)-or, "to console"] *A consoling; consolation, comfort.*

con-sōlor, sōlātus sum, sōlāri, 1. v. dep. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; sōlor, "to comfort"] *To comfort, to console.*

consta-ns, ntis: **1.** P. pres. of consto.—**2.** Pa.: *Firm.*

constant-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [constans, constant-is, "firm"] ("The quality, or condition, of the constans"; hence

Firmness, steadfastness, constancy.

con-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for constătŭo; fr. con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; stătŭo, "to place"] 1. *To erect, set up.*—2. *To establish, institute.*—3. *To fix, determine.*—Pass.: **con-stĭtŭor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

constĭtūtus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of constĭtŭo.—2. Pa.: *Constituted, arranged.*

con-sto, stĭti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand firm"; hence) Of facts, reports, *etc.*: *To be established, certain, clear, evident.*—Impers.: **constat**, *It is evident*, etc.; with clause as Subject [§ 157].

con-strŭo, struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "intensive" force; strŭo, "to build"] *To build, erect, construct, make.*

consŭē-sco, vi, tum, scĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [consŭē-o, "to be accustomed"] *To accustom one's self*:—In perf. tenses, *To have accustomed one's self*, i. e. *to be accustomed* or *wont.*

consul, ŭlis, m. *A consul*; one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, *chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings.*

consŭl-āris, āre, adj. [consul, "a consul"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a consul* or *the consuls*; *consular*: — hŏmo consŭlāris, *a man who has been consul* or *of consular rank.*

consŭl-ātus, ātūs, m. [id.] *The office of a consul*; *consulship, consulate.*

consŭlo, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. v. a. With personal Object: *To consult, ask the opinion of.*—Pass.: **consŭlor**, tus sum, i.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; sūmo, "to take"] ("To take wholly *or* entirely"; hence) 1. Of time: *To spend, pass.*—2. *To exhaust, bring to an end*, etc.—Pass.: **consūmor**, sumptus sum, sūmi.

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgĕre, 3. v. n. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; surgo, "to rise"] *To rise, arise, stand up.*

con-temno, tempsi, temptum, temnĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; temno, "to despise"] *To despise greatly*; *to disdain, contemn.*—Pass.: **con-temnor**, temptus sum, temni.

con-templ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [con (= cum), denoting "completeness"; templ-um, "a place of observation"] ("To have, or mark out,

a *templum* on every side"; hence) *To view attentively, survey, contemplate,* etc.

contemptus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of contemno.—2. Pa.: *Despised, disdained, contemptible, contemned.*

conten-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for contend-tĭo; fr. contend-o, "to contend"] 1. *A contending, striving, exertion, effort.* —2. *A contention, contest, dispute, controversy, strife.*

conten-tus, ta, tum, adj. [contĭn-ĕo, "to restrain," through true root CONTEN] ("That restrains himself"; hence) *Contented, content.*

contĭnent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [contĭnens, contĭnent-is, "moderate"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *contĭnens*"; hence) *Moderation.*

con-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for con-tĕnĕo; fr. con (= cum), "together"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] 1. *To hold together.*—2. *To comprise, contain.*—Pass.: **con-tĭnĕor,** tentus sum, tĭnēri.

con-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-tango; fr. con (= cum), in "intensive" force; tango, "to touch"] ("To touch on all sides"; hence) 1. Act.: *To take,* or *get, hold of; to reach, arrive at.*—2. Neut.: *To happen* or *chance; to fall out, come to pass.*

contra, adv. and prep.: 1. Adv.: a. *Against, on the contrary.*—b. *On the other hand.*—2. Prep. gov. acc.: a. *Against.*—b. *In opposition to, contrary to.*

contrā-rĭus, rĭa, rĭum, adj. [contra, "over against"] ("Pertaining to *contra*"; hence) *Opposed, contrary.*

con-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. and a. [con (= cum), "together"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] 1. Neut.: *To come together, assemble.*—2. Act.: *To go to* one in order to address him, *etc.; to meet,* etc.

con-vīv-ĭum, ĭi, n. [con (= cum), "together"; vīv-o, "to live"] ("A living together"; hence) *A feast, banquet, entertainment.*

cō-p-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [contr. fr. cŏ-ŏp-ĭa; fr. co (= cum), in "augmentative" force; ops, ŏp-is, "means," *etc.*] ("The thing pertaining to *ops*"; hence) 1. *Abundance, plenty.* —2. Plur.: a. *Resources, supplies.*—b. *Wealth, riches.*

cōpĭōs-e, adv. [cōpĭōs-us, "copious"] ("After the manner of the *copiosus*"; hence) *Copiously, fully.*

cŏquo, coxi, coctum, cŏquĕre, 3. v. a. ("To cook, *or* dress," food; hence) 1. *To ripen, mature.*—2. *To vex, harass, torment, disturb* mentally (akin to Sans. root PACH, "to cook")

corp-us, ŏris, n. ("That which is made *or* formed"; hence) *The body* [akin to Sans. root KLIP, "to make"].

cor-rŭo, rŭi, no sup., rŭĕre, 3. v. n. [for con-rŭo; fr. con (= cum), "together"; rŭo, "to fall"] ("To fall together, fall down"; hence) *To break down, fail*, etc.

Coruncanĭus, ĭi, m.: **1.** *Coruncanius* (*Titus*); consul B.C. 280, and the first plebeian ever created *Pontifex Maximus*. He was celebrated both as a successful general and a profound lawyer. He was, moreover, the first person at Rome who gave regular instruction in the laws.—**2.** Plur.: *The Coruncanii*; vi. 15:—though the word is used in plur., it refers only to the person named above.

Corvus, i, m. [corvus, "a raven"] ("Raven") *Corvus* (*Marcus Valerius*) was a tribune of the soldiers in the army of Camillus, in the campaign against the Gauls, B.C. 349. Having engaged in single combat with a Gaul, he gained an easy victory in consequence of a crow flying in the face of his antagonist, and hindering him from seeing. Hence Valerius got his agnomen of *Corvus* or *Corvīnus*.

Crassus, i, m. [crassus, *"thick"*] *Crassus:* **1.** Publius Licinius Crassus, consul B.C. 171.—**2.** Publius Licinius Crassus, surnamed *Dives* (or "the Rich"), appointed Pontifex Maximus, when a very young man, B.C. 212. He was consul B.C. 205.

crē-bĕr, bra, brum, adj. [CRE, root of cre-sco, "to increase"; hence) *Frequent, numerous, many a.*

crē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. n. ("To put faith, *or* trust," in some person or thing; hence) *To believe, suppose*, etc. [akin to Sans. prefix çrat, "faith"; do, "to put"].

crēd-ŭlus, ŭla, ŭlum, adj. [crēd-o, "to believe"] *Believing, easy of belief, credulous.*

crĕmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To burn.*—Pass.: **crĕmor**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root çRÂ, "to cook"].

crē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To create"; hence) **1.** With second Acc.: *To make, create, appoint*, etc., a person that which is denoted by the second Acc.—**2.** Pass.: With Nom.: *To be made, created*, etc.—Pass.: **crē-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root KRI, "to make"].

cresco, crēvi, crētum, crescĕre, 3. v. n. *To increase, become greater* or *larger*, etc.

crī-men, mĭnis, n. [probably akin to cerno, "to separate"]

("The separating, *or* sifting, thing"; hence, "a judicial investigation"; hence) 1. *A charge, accusation.* — 2. *A crime, fault, offence.*

Crĭtŏbūlus, ī, m. *Critobulus;* a disciple of Socrătes [Gr. Κριτόβουλος].

Crŏtōnĭātes, æ, m. *A man of Crotona* (now *Crotone*), a city founded by the Achaians on the E. coast of Bruttium in Italy [Gr. Κροτωνιάτης].

crūd-ēlis, ēle, adj. ("Wrathful"; hence) *Cruel.* ☞ Comp.: crūdēl-ĭor; Sup.: crūdēl-issĭmus [probably akin to Sans. root KRUDH, "to be angry"].

crūd-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [crūdus, in force of "undigested"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *crudus*"; hence) *Indigestion*, etc.

crūd-us, a, um, adj. ("Flowing with blood"; hence, "raw"; hence) Of fruits: *Unripe.*

culmus, i, m. *A stalk, stem*, esp. of grain.

culp-a, æ, f. ("A deed, action"; hence, in a bad sense) *A crime, fault* [akin to Sans. root KLIP, "to make"].

cul-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for coltĭo; fr. cŏl-o, "to cultivate"] *A cultivating; cultivation, tillage.*

cul-tūra, tūræ, f. [for coltūra; fr. cŏl-o, "to cultivate"] ("*A cultivating, husbandry*"; hence) 1. *Cultivation* of the soil.—2. *Cultivation, care, culture.*

1. **cul-tus**, tūs, m. [for coltus; fr. cŏl-o, in force of "to revere, worship," *etc.*] *A rering; reverence, worship* paid to the gods.

2. **cultus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cŏlo.

cum, prep. gov. abl. *With;* —written after relative and personal pronouns; *e. g.* quibuscum, secum, *etc.* [akin to Sans. *sam;* Gr. ξύν, σύν].

cū-næ, ārum, f. plur. [for cub-næ; fr. cŭb-o, "to lie down"] ("The things for lying down" in; hence) *A cradle.*

cunc-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. *To delay, linger, hesitate, doubt* [akin to Sans. root CAÑK, "to fluctuate, doubt"].

cunctus, a, um (most frequently plur.), adj. [contr. fr. conjunctus, P. perf. pass. of conjungo, "to join together *or* unite"] ("United together"; hence) *All.*—As Subst.: **cuncta**, ōrum, n. plur. *All things.*

cŭpĭd-e, adv. [cŭpĭd-us, "eager"] *Eagerly, zealously.*

cŭpĭd-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *cupidus*"; hence) 1. *Longing, desire, eagerness.* — 2. Passionate *desire*, ruling propensity

passion. — 3. *Covetousness, cupidity, avarice.*

cŭp-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [cŭp-ĭo, "to desire"] With Gen. [§ 132]: *Desirous of, eager for,* etc.

cŭp-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To long,* or *wish, for; to desire.*—2. In a bad sense: *To have an eager desire for, to covet.*—3. With Inf.: *To long,* or *be eager, to* do, *etc.* [akin to Sans. root KUP, "to become excited"].

cu-r (anciently **quo-r**), adv. [contracted, acc. to some, fr. quare (= quā re); acc. to others, fr. cui rei] 1. Interrog.: *For what reason? why? wherefore?* — 2. Rel.: *For which reason, wherefore.*

cūr-a, æ, f. [for cær-a; fr. cær-o, old form of quær-o, "to seek"] ("The seeking thing"; hence, with accessory notion of trouble) 1. *Care, carefulness, attention.* — 2. *Care, anxiety, solicitude, trouble,* etc.

cūrĭa, æ, f.: 1. *The Senate-house.*—2. *The Senate.*

Cūrĭus, ĭi, m. *Curius* (*M'.*): 1. Surnamed Dentatus, from having been born with teeth in his mouth, who was consul B.C. 290; in which year, in conjunction with his colleague P. Corn. Rufinus, he defeated the Samnites, and brought the Samnite war *to a close.* In the same year he also defeated the Sabines. In B.C. 275, when consul the second time, he so completely defeated Pyrrhus, the Epirot king, that that monarch was compelled to quit Italy. In his third consulship, B.C. 274, he conquered the Lucanians and other states that were in arms against the Republic. He is the person to whom the Samnite ambassadors offered a large sum of gold as he was taking his frugal meal in a humble cottage on his small farm. The money he rejected, saying that he preferred ruling over those who possessed gold, to being himself the possessor of gold. —2. Plur.: *The Curii;* vi. 15:—though the word is used in plur., it refers only to the person named above.

cūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cūr-a, "care"] 1. *To care for, look* or *attend to.*—2. *To take care of; to be solicitous for* or *about.*—3. *To heal, cure.* —Pass.: **cūr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

curr-ĭcŭlum, ĭcŭli, n. [curr-o, "to run"] ("That which serves for running"; hence) *A race-ground, race-course.*

cur-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. n. intens. [for curr-so; fr. curr-o, "to run"] *To run hither and thither.*

cur-sus, sūs, m. [for curr-sus; fr. curr-o, "to run"]

("A running"; hence) 1. Of a horse: *The course.*—2. Of life: *The course, progress,* etc.

Cȳrus, i, m. *Cyrus:* 1. Surnamed the "Elder," son of Cambȳses, a Persian noble, and Mandāne, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. Upon arriving at man's estate he dethroned his grandfather, and transferred the empire from the Medes to the Persians, B.C. 559; ix. 30.—2. Surnamed the "Younger," second son of Darīus Nŏthus and Părȳsătis. He rebelled against his elder brother Artaxerxes, and was killed at the battle of Cunaxa, B.C. 401.—At xvii. 59 he is called "King of the Persians." He was not, however, a king, but a Satrap of his brother [*κῦρος*, "supreme power;" akin to Sans. *çura*, "a hero."]

dē, prep. gov. abl.: 1. Of place, *etc.:* a. *From, away from.*—b. *Down from, out of.*—2. Of origin, *etc.: Of, from.*—3. *About, concerning, respecting.*

dē-bĕo, bŭi, bĭtum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contr. fr. dē-hăbĕo; fr. dē, "from"; hăbĕo, "to have"] ("To have *or* hold from" a person; hence) 1. *To owe;*—at vii. 21 without nearer Object.—2. With Inf.: (I, you, *etc.*) *ought to* do, *etc.*—3. *Without Obj. and folld. by* Dat. of person: *To owe,* or *be indebted, to* one.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [dē, "away"; cēdo, "to go"] 1. *To go away,* or *depart.*—2. *To go out of the way, make way,* for one.—Impers. Inf. Pass.: **decēdi**, (*That it should be gone out of the way* for one; *i. e.*) *That way should be made* for one.

dĕc-em, num. adj. plur. indecl. *Ten.*—As Subst.: **dĕcem**, m. *Ten men, ten persons, ten* [akin to Gr. *δέκ-α*; Sans. *daç-an*].

dĕc-et, ŭit, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. (only in third person, and never with personal subject) *Is,* etc, *becoming* or *proper.*

dē-cĭdo, cĭdi, no sup., cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for dē-cădo; fr. dē, "down"; cădo, "to fall"] *To fall down.*

Dĕcĭus, ĭi, m. *Decius;* the name of a Roman gens. The most famous members of this family were P. Decius Mus, father and son, who in their respective consulships devoted themselves to the Dii Manes to save their country;—the former in the Latin War, B.C. 338, the latter in the Samnite War, B.C. 296. Cicero likewise mentions that a grandson followed their example in the war against Pyrrhus, B.C. 280.

dē-clāro, clārāvi, clārātum

clārāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting "completely"; clāro, "to make clear"] ("To make quite clear"; hence) *To manifest, give proof of, declare,* etc.

dĕcŏr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dĕcus, dĕcŏr-is, "an ornament"] *To ornament, adorn, decorate.*

dĕcŏr-us, a, um, adj. [dĕcor, dĕcŏr-is, "that which is seemly"] ("Having *decor*"; hence) *Becoming, fitting, suitable, seemly, decorous.*

dē-curro, curri *or* cŭcurri, cursum, currĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; curro, "to run"] ("To run down" from a higher point; hence) With cognate Acc.: *To run through.*—Pass.: **dē-curror**, cursus sum, curri.

dēcursus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēcurro;—at xxiii. 83 decurso spatio is Abl. Abs.

dē-dĕcus, dĕcŏris, n. [dē, in "negative" force; dĕcus, "honour"] 1. *Dishonour, disgrace, infamy.*—2. *Moral dishonour, vice; a wicked* or *vicious act.*

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; do, "to put"] ("To put away *or* remove from" one's self; hence) 1. *To give up, surrender.*—2. *To devote, dedic-*

' or *give up.*

duxi, **ductum,** dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; dūco, "to lead"] 1. *To lead away.*—2. *To lead out, accompany, conduct* a person from his house as a mark of respect, *etc.*—Pass.: **dē-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

dēfătīgā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [dēfătīg(a)-o, "to tire out"] 1. *A tiring,* or *wearying, out.*—2. *Fatigue, exhaustion.*

dēfec-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for dēfac-tĭo; fr. dēfĭcĭo, "to fail"] 1. *A failing, failure; a falling off* or *away.*—2. Of the heavenly bodies: *An eclipse.*

dē-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; obsol. fendo, "to beat *or* strike"] ("To beat *or* strike away from" one; hence) 1. *To ward off, repel,* etc.—2. *To protect, defend.*—3. *To defend* a suit in court.—4. *To support, maintain, defend* [fendo is akin to Sans. root HAN, "to strike"].

dē-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. n. [for dē-făcĭo; fr. dē, "away from"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make one's self away from" a thing; hence) *To fail, fall short, be wanting.*

dē-go, gi, no sup., gĕre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. dē-ăgo; fr. dē, in "strengthening" force; ăgo, (of time) "to spend"] Of time: *To spend, pass,* etc.

dĕ-inde (abbrev. **dein**), adv. [dē, "from"; inde, "thence"] ("From thence"; hence) 1. Of succession: *Afterwards, next in order, after that.*—2. Of time: *In the next place, afterwards, after that, then.*

dēlectā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [dēlect(a)-o, "to delight"] *A delighting; delight.*

dēlec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for dēlac-to; fr. dēlĭc-ĭo (through true root DELAC), "to allure away"; hence) *To delight, please.*

dē-lĭbo, lībāvi, lībātum, lībāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "away"; libo, "to take"] ("To take away"; hence) *To cull, pluck, gather.*—Pass.: **dē-lĭbor**, lībātus sum, lībāri.

dēlĭrā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [dēlīr(a)-o, "to depart from a straight furrow"; hence, "to deviate from a straight line"; hence, "to be crazy"] *Craziness, absurdity, folly, madness.*

dē-mens, mentis, adj. [dē, in "negative" force; mens, "mind"] ("Deprived of *mens*"; hence) *Out of one's mind, mad.*

dē-mergo, mersi, mersum, mergĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; mergo, "to plunge, *or* dip"] ("To plunge, *or* dip, down" into water; hence) *To plunge down* in figurative force; xxi. 77.—Pass.: **dē-mergor**, mersus sum, *mergi.*

dē-mĕto, messŭi, messum, mĕtĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; mĕto, "to mow"] *To mow,* or *reap, down.*

Dēmocrĭtus, i, m. *Democritus;* a philosopher born at Abdēra (now Polystilo) in Thrace, about B.C. 460 [Δημόκριτος, "One selected from the commons"].

dē-monstro, monstrāvi, monstrātum, monstrāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "augmentative" force; monstro, "to show"] *To show, point out.*—Pass.: **dē-monstror**, monstrātus sum, monstrāri.

dēnĭ-que, adv. [for deinque; fr. dein, "then"; que, "and"] ("And then"; hence) 1. *At length, at last.*—2. *In fine, in short, at least,* etc.

dē-nuntĭo, nuntĭāvi, nuntĭātum, nuntĭāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "from"; nuntĭo, "to send a message"] ("To send a message from" one by means of a messenger, *etc.;* hence) Of war as Object: *To declare.*

dē-plōro, plōrāvi, plōrātum, plōrāre, 1. v. a. and n. [dē, in "augmentative" force; plōro, "to bewail"] 1. Act.: *To weep bitterly for; to lament over, lament, deplore.*—2. Neut.: *To weep, wail, complain;*—at iii. 7 folld. by quæ as cognate Acc.; see 1. qui, no. 1. a.

dē-porto, portāvi, portātum

portāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "away"; porto, "to carry"] ("To carry away *or* off"; hence) *To acquire, get, obtain.*

dēpressus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēprĭmo.

dē-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for dēprĕmo; fr. dē, "down"; prĕmo, "to press"] *To press, weigh,* or *sink down.*—Pass.: **dē-prĭmor**, pressus sum, prĭmi.

dē-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "intensive" force; pugno, "to fight"] *To fight eagerly, to fight to the last; to contend,* or *combat, fiercely.*

dē-pŭto, pŭtāvi, pŭtātum, pŭtāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; pŭto, "to think"] With second Acc.: *To think, deem, consider* an object that which is denoted by the second Acc.

dē-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. v. n. [for dēscando; fr. dē, "down"; scando, "to climb"] ("To climb down"; hence) 1. *To come,* or *go, down; to descend.*—2. *To dismount* from a horse.

dē-scrĭbo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; scrībo, "to write"] ("To write down"; hence) 1. *To delineate, depict, draw, sketch.*—2. *To arrange, set in order.*—3. *To mark off, divide, distribute,* etc.—Pass.: **dē-scrĭbor**, scriptus sum, scrībi.

dēscrip-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for dēscrib-tĭo; fr. dēscrib-o, "to arrange"] *An arranging; arrangement, order.*

dēscriptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēscrībo.

dē-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, sĕrĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "negative" force; sĕro, "to join"] ("To disjoin, *or* sever," one's connexion with an object; hence) *To forsake, abandon, desert.*

dēsīdĕrā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [dēsīdĕr(a)-o, "to long earnestly for"] *A longing earnestly* for something.

dēsīdĕr-ĭum, ĭi, n. [dēsīdĕr-o, "to long for"] 1. *A longing,* or *ardent desire,* for something not possessed.—2. *Grief,* or *regret,* for the loss or absence of some person or thing.

dē-sīd-ĕro, ĕrāvi, ĕrātum, ĕrāre, 1. v. a. ("To look greatly at"; hence) 1. *To long for, earnestly wish for, desire,* something not possessed.—2. *To miss, to regret the want of* [dē, in intensive force; root SID, akin to εἶδ-ω, "to look at"].

dē-sĭno, sīvi *or* sĭi, sĭtum, sĭnĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; sĭno (in literal force), "to put"] ("To put away"; hence) *To leave off* or *give over; to* cease, etc.

dē-sĭpĭo, no perf. nor sup.

sĭpĕre, 3. v. n. [for dē-săpĭo; fr. dē, in "negative" force; săpĭo, "to be wise"] *To be unwise, to be void of understanding, to be silly; to act foolishly.*

dē-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for dĕ-spĕcĭo; fr. dē, "down upon"; spĕcĭo, "to look"] *To look down upon, despise.*—Pass.: **dē-spĭcĭor**, spectus sum, spĭci.

dē-strŭo, struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, denoting "removal" of the force of the word to which it is prefixed; strŭo, "to build"] 1. *To pull,* or *tear, down* that which is built.—2. *To destroy.*

dē-sūdo, sūdāvi, sūdātum, sūdāre, 1. v. n. [dē, in "intensive" force; sūdo, "to sweat"] ("To sweat greatly"; hence) *To fatigue,* or *exert, one's self,* etc., *greatly.*

dētestā-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [dētest(a)-or, "to detest"] *To be detested; detestable, abominable.*

dĕus, i, m. *A god, deity* [akin to Gr. *θεός*; and Sans. *deva*, "a god"].

dēversōrĭum, ĭi; see dē-versōrĭus.

dēversōr-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [dēversor, "one who lodges" anywhere] ("Of, *or* belonging to, a *deversor*"; hence) *For lodging in.*—As Subst.: **dē-versōrĭum**, ĭi, n. *A lodging; an inn.*

dē-vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "intensive" force; vinco, "to conquer"] *To conquer wholly* or *utterly; to vanquish, subdue.*

dē-vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, vŏvēre, 2. v. a. [dē, "away from"; vŏvĕo, "to vow"] ("To vow away from" one's self; hence) *To vow,* or *devote,* to a deity.

dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. v. a.: 1.: **a.** *To say, speak,* a thing, *etc.*—**b.** Without Object: *To say, speak*:—dicunt (without nearer Object), *they,* i. e. men, *say; the common saying is* [Notes to Syntax, p. 133, *E*, 1, (1)].—2. *To speak of, mention,* etc.—3. *To say, affirm, assert.*—4. With double Acc.: *To call* an object something.—Pass.: **dīcor**, dictus sum, dīci [akin to Gr. *δείκ-νῡμι*; Sans. root DIÇ, "to show"].

dictā-tor, tōris, m. [dict(a)-o, in force of "to order"] ("He who orders") *A dictator;* a supreme magistrate elected by the Romans only in times of emergency. His power lasted for six months, and during its continuance was absolute.

dĭdĭci, dĭdĭcĕro, perf. and fut. perf. ind. of disco.

dĭ-es, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day*:—in dies, *day by day, daily* [akin to Sans. *div*, "heaven; a day"].

dĭf-fĕro, distŭli, dīlātum, differre, v. a. [for dis-fĕro; fr. dis, "apart"; fĕro, "to carry"] ("To carry apart" from something; hence) *To put off, delay, defer.*

dif-fĭcĭlis, fĭcĭle, adj. [for dis-făcĭlis; fr. dis, in "negative" force; făcĭlis, "easy"] ("Not easy"; hence) 1. *Difficult.* — 2. *Morose, surly; bitter* in feeling, *etc., severe,* etc.

dif-findo, fĭdi, fissum, findĕre, 3. v. a. [for dis-findo; fr. dis, "asunder"; findo, "to cleave"] *To cleave asunder.*

dign-e, adv. [dign-us, "worthy"] ("After the manner of the *dignus*"; hence) *In a worthy manner, worthily.*

dign-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [dign-us, "worthy"] ("The quality of the *dignus*"; hence, "worthiness"; hence) *Dignity, rank, honour.*

dig-nus, na, num, adj. ("Shown"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, *a*]: *Worthy* or *deserving of* [fr. same root as dīco; see dīco].

dīgres-sus, sūs, m. [for dīgred-sus; fr. dīgrĕd-ĭor, "to depart"] *A departing, departure, going away.*

dīlĭgen-ter, adv. [for dīlĭgent-ter; fr. dīlĭgens, dīlĭgentis, "diligent"] *Diligently, carefully, studiously.* (*Comp.*: dīlĭgent-ĭus;) Sup.: *dīlĭgent-issĭme.*

dīlĭgent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [dīlĭgens, dīlĭgent-is, "diligent"] ("The quality of the *dīlĭgens*"; hence) *Carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence.*

dī-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for dī-lĕgo; fr. dī (= dis), "apart"; lĕgo, "to choose"] ("To choose, *or* select, apart" from others; hence) *To value*, or *esteem, highly; to love.*—Pass.: **dīlĭgor**, lectus sum, lĭgi.

dīmensus, a, um, P. perf. of dīmētĭor.

dī-mētĭor, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. v. dep. [dī (= dis), "apart"; mētĭor, "to measure"] ("To measure apart"; hence) 1. *To measure out.*—2. In pass. force: *To be measured out*:—essent dimensa, xvii. 59; but dimensus sum, immediately afterwards, belongs to no. 1.

Dĭŏgĕnes, is, m. *Diogenes*, surnamed "the Babylonian," because he was a native of Seleucia in Babylonia, received his education at Athens. In B.C. 155, he was one of the ambassadors sent by the Athenians to Rome. At the time of his death he was about 88 years old [Gr. Διογενής, "One sprung from Dis *or* Zeus"].

dīrectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dīrĭgo.

dī-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, rĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for dī-rĕgo; fr. dī

(= dis), in "strengthening" force; rĕgo, "to keep, *or* put, straight"] *To put straight, set in a straight line, arrange,* etc.—Pass.: dī-rĭgor, rectus sum, rĭgi.

dīr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [dīr-us, "dreadful, dire"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *dirus*"; hence) Of character, *etc.*: *Fierceness, cruelty.*

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go apart"; hence) *To go away, depart, withdraw.*

discess-sus, sūs, m. [for disced-sus; fr. discēd-o, "to go asunder"] ("A going asunder"; hence) *Separation, removal.*

discipl-īna, īnæ, f. [for discĭpŭl-īna; fr. discĭpŭl-us, "a scholar, learner"] ("A thing pertaining to a *discipulus*"; hence) 1. *Instruction, teaching.*—2. *Learning.*—3. *Discipline.*

disco, dĭdĭci, no sup., discĕre, 3. v. a. ("To be shown" how to do, *etc.*, something; hence) *To learn* [akin to Gr. δείκ-νυμι, Sans. root DIÇ, "to show"; cf. dīco].

dīsertus, a, um, adj. *Skilful in speaking; fluent, eloquent.*

dis-par, păris, adj. [dis, in "negative" force, like English "un-"; par, "equal"] ("Unequal"; hence) *Unlike, dissimilar, different;* — at xxi. 78 folld. by Gen. [see Notes to Syntax, p. 136, *E*].

dispŭtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [dispŭt(a)-o, "to weigh well in one's mind"; hence, "to argue," *etc.*] *The arguing* a disputed point; *discussion, debate, dispute.*

dis-pŭto, pŭtāvi, pŭtātum, pŭtāre, 1. v. n. [dis, "much"; pŭto, "to think about"] ("To think much about, to weigh well in the mind"; hence) *To argue, debate, dispute.*

dis-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, sĕrĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, in "strengthening" force; sĕro, in force of "to connect, interweave"] ("To connect, interweave"; hence) *To discuss, treat of, argue about,* a matter, *etc.*

dis-sĭmĭlis, sĭmĭle, adj. [dis, in "negative" force; sĭmĭlis, "like"] *Unlike, dissimilar.*

dissŏlūtus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of dissolvo.—2. Pa.: Of persons: *Licentious, dissolute.*

dis-solvo, sŏlvi, sŏlūtum, solvĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart"; solvo, "to loosen"] ("To loosen apart"; hence) *To disunite, separate, dissolve.*—Pass.: **dis-solvor,** sŏlūtus sum, solvi.

dĭu, adv. [old abl. form of obsol. dĭus = dĭes, "a day"] *For a long time, long.*

Comp.: dĭū-tĭus; (Sup.: dĭū-tissĭme.)

dĭ-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [dĭ-es, "day"] *Of*, or *belonging to, the day; daily.*

dĭūturn-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [dĭū-turn-us, "of long duration"] ("The quality of the *diuturnus*"; hence) *Long duration* or *continuance; length.*

dĭū-turnus, turna, turnum, adj. [dĭu, "for a long time"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *diu*"; hence) *Of long duration, long, prolonged.*

dī-vello, velli, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. v. a. [dī (= dis), "asunder"; vello, "to pluck"] *To pluck, rend,* or *tear asunder.* — Pass.: **dī-vellor**, vulsus sum, velli.

dī-vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, vĭdĕre, 3. v. a. ("To part asunder"; hence) 1. *To separate, divide.* —2. *To distribute, apportion.* —Pass.: **dī-vĭdor**, vīsus sum, vĭdi (dī (= dis), "asunder"; root VID, akin to Sans. *bhid*, "to part *or* disjoin").

dīvīn-e, adv. [dīvīn-us, divine"; also, "admirable"] ("After the manner of the *divinus*"; hence) 1. *Divinely.* —2. *Admirably.*

dīvīn-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [id.] ("The quality, *or* condition, of the *divinus*"; hence) 1. *Divinity, godhead.*—2. *Divine nature, excellence.*

dīvīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dīvīn-us, "inspired"] ("To be *divinus*" about a matter; hence) *To forebode, presage, foresee.*

dīv-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [dīv-us, "a deity"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, a *divus*"; hence) 1. *Divine.*—2. *Divinely inspired.*—3. *Admirable, excellent.*

do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To give, present.*—2. *To assign.*—Pass.: **dor**, dătus sum, dări [akin to Gr. δί-δω-μι; Sans. root DÂ].

dŏc-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to dīc-o, "to say"] 1. *To teach, instruct,* etc.—2. Of a drama or play as Object, and of the author as Subject: ("To teach" to the actors; *i. e.*) *To produce,* or *exhibit,* on the stage.

doctr-īna, īnæ, f. [contr. fr. doctōr-īna; fr. doctor, doctōr-is, "a teacher"] ("The thing, *or* art, pertaining to a *doctor*"; hence, "teaching, instruction"; hence) *Learning.*

doc-tus, ta, tum, adj. [dŏcĕo, "to teach"] ("Taught"; hence) *Learned.*

dŏl-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. *To grieve, sorrow, mourn,* etc.:—dŏlendum est, *(it must be grieved;* i. e.) *one must grieve,* xix. 70.

dŏmes-tĭcus, tĭca, tĭcum, adj. [prob. for **dŏmus-tĭcus**; fr. dŏmus, "a house"; hence,

"one's country, *or* home"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *domus*"; hence) *Domestic, of one's own country.*

dŏmi; see dŏmus.

dŏm-ĭ-cĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for dŏm-ĭ-cŭl-ĭum; fr. dŏm-us, "abode"; (i) connecting vowel; root CUL = καλ, in καλ-ύπτω, "to conceal"] ("The abode-concealing thing"; hence) *A habitation, dwelling, domicile.*

dŏmĭn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [dŏmĭn-us, in force of "a ruler"] ("To be a *dominus*"; hence) *To rule, bear sway, have dominion.*

dŏm-ĭnus, ĭni, m. [either fr. dŏm-us, and so, "One pertaining to the house"; or, rather, fr. dŏm-o, "to subdue," and so, "The subduer," *etc.*] 1. *Master, ruler, lord.*—2. *A master* of a household, *etc.*

dŏmus, i and ūs, f.: 1. *A dwelling, abode, house, home.*—**dŏmi** [§ 121, B. b.], *At home, in one's house*, etc.—2. *Native place, one's own land* or *country.*—**dŏmi** [§ 121, B. b.], *In one's own land* [Gr. δόμος].

dō-num, ni, n. [for dā-num; fr. do, "to give"; through root DA] ("That which is given"; hence) *A gift, present.*

dormĭens, ntis, P. pres. of dormĭo.—As Subst. m. *A sleeper.*

***dormĭo*, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre**, 4. v. n. *To sleep* [akin to δρα, a root of Gr. δαρθάνω, and Sans. root DRÂ or DRAI].

dŭb-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. n. intens. [primitive form dŭ-bo, fr. dŭ-o, "two"] ("To move in two directions; to vibrate to and fro"; hence) 1. *To hesitate, doubt, be in doubt.*—2. *To waver* in coming to a conclusion, *etc.*; *to be irresolute, to hesitate*:—non dubitare quin (c. Subj.), *not to hesitate to* do, *etc.*, or *that* one should do, *etc.*

dŭb-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [obsol. dŭb-o, "to move two ways, vibrate to and fro"; fr. dŭo, "two"] ("Vibrating to and fro"; hence) *Doubtful, uncertain.*

dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. *To lead*, in the fullest sense of the term.—Pass.: **dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci [akin to Sans. root DUH, "to draw out"].

Duīlĭus, ĭi, m. *Duilius* (*Caius*), consul B.C. 260, destroyed the Carthaginian fleet off Mylæ, a promontory on the N. coast of Sicily.

dulc-esco, ŭi, no sup., escĕre, 3. v. n. [dulc-is, "sweet" to the taste] *To grow*, or *become, sweet* to the taste.

dulc-is, e, adj.: 1. As opposed to ămārus, "bitter": *Sweet* to the taste.—2. Sweet, *delightful, agreeable.*—3. C

persons or things: *Dear, beloved*, etc. ☞ Comp.: dulcĭor; (Sup.: dulc-issĭmus) [usually referred to Gr. γλυκ-ύς].

dum, adv. [akin to dĭu, old abl. of dĭes] 1. *While, while that.*—2. As a restrictive particle: *Provided that.*—3. *As long as.*—4. *Until that, until.*

dŭo, æ, o, num. adj. plur. *Two.*—As Subst.: *Two persons* [Gr. δύο].

dux, dŭcis, comm. gen. [for duc-s; fr. dūc-o, "to lead"] 1. *A leader, conductor, guide.*—2. *A general, commander*, etc.

ē; see ex.

ec-quis, quid, pron. interrog. [ec = ce, inseparable demonstrative and strengthening particle; quis, quid, "any one, any thing"] *Any one? any body? any thing?*—at i. 1 ecquid is folld. by Gen. (præmĭ) [§ 131].

ēdĕpol, adv. [lengthened form of pol] *By Pollux.*

ef-fĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, v. a. irreg. [for ex-fĕro; fr. ex, "out"; fĕro, "to bear"] ("To bear, *or* carry, out *or* forth"; hence) 1. *To bring forth, bear, produce, yield.*—2. Pass.: *To be carried out of one's self, to be transported; to be carried*, or *hurried, away by one's feelings, etc.*—Pass.: **effĕror, ēlātus sum**, efferri.

ef-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre 3. v. a. [for ex-făcĭo; fr. ex, "out"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make, *or* work, out"; hence) 1. With double Acc.: *To render* something, or *make* something to be, that which is denoted by the second Acc.—2. Pass.: With Nom. as Complement [§ 93, 2]: *To be rendered* or *made.*—3. *To bring about, bring to pass, effect*, etc.—Pass.: **ef-fĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

ef-flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. v. n. [for ex-flŭo; fr. ex, "out *or* forth"; flŭo, "to flow"] ("To flow out *or* forth"; hence) Of time, *etc.*: *To depart, disappear*, etc.

effrēnāt-e, adv. [effrēnātus, "unbridled"; hence, "unrestrained"] ("After the manner of the *effrenatus*"; hence) *Unrestrainedly; in an unrestrained* or *uncurbed way.*

ef-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fŭgĭo; fr. ex, "out"; fŭgĭo, "to flee"] ("To flee out" from; hence) 1. *To flee from, take flight from.*—2. *To escape, avoid, shun.*

ĕg-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. ("To be needy, to lack"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, *b*]: *To be without; to be devoid of* or *lacking in* [akin to Gr. ἀχ-ήν, "needy, in want"].

ĕgo, Gen. mĕi (plur. nos),

pers. pron. *I* [akin to Gr. *ἐγώ*; Sans. *aham*].

ē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ē-jăcĭo; fr. ē (= ex), "out"; jăcĭo, "to cast"] 1. *To cast* or *throw out.*—2. *To eject, expel.*—Pass.: **ē-jĭcĭor**, jectus sum, jĭci.

ē-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. [ē (= ex), "out"; lābor, "to glide"] ("To glide out"; hence) *To slip off* or *away; to escape.*

ē-lăbōro, lăbōrāvi, lăbōrātum, lăbōrāre, 1. v. n. [ē (= ex), "exceedingly"; lăbōro, "to labour"] *To labour greatly, to take great pains.*

ēlĕgan-ter, adv. [for ēlĕgant-ter; fr. ēlĕgans, ēlĕgantis, "elegant"] ("After the manner of the *elegans*"; hence) *Elegantly, tastefully, gracefully*, etc.

ĕlĕphant-us, i, m. *An elephant* [Gr. *ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντος*].

ē-lĭcĭo, lĭcŭi, lĭcĭtum, lĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out"; lăcĭo, "to entice"] *To entice out; to draw forth* or *out.*

ē-lŏg-ĭum, ĭi, n. [ē (= ex), in "diminishing" force; lŏgus, "a word"] ("A little word"; hence, any "short saying," *etc.*; hence) *An inscription* on a tomb, *etc.*

ē-mancĭpo, mancĭpāvi, mancĭpātum, mancĭpāre, 1. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out of"; mancĭpo, "to make over as property" by the act of *mancipium* or purchase] ("To make over as property" to another "out of" one's own power; hence) *To give up* or *over; to surrender.*—Pass.: **ē-mancĭpor**, mancĭpātus sum, mancĭpāri.

ē-mĕrĕo, mĕrŭi, mĕrĭtum, mĕrēre, 2. v. a. [ē (= ex), "entirely"; mĕrĕo, "to deserve"] ("To deserve entirely"; hence) Military t. t.: *To serve out, complete*, one's time of service.—Pass.: **ē-mĕrĕor**, mĕrĭtus sum, mĕrēri.

ē-mergo, mersi, mersum, mergĕre, 3. v. n. [ē (= ex), "out *or* forth"; mergo, "to plunge"] ("To plunge out *or* forth"; hence) *To come forth, emerge.*

ēmĕrĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ēmĕrĕo; xiv. 49.

ē-mĭn-us, adv. [for ē-măn-us; fr. ē (= ex), "away from"; măn-us, "the hand"] ("Away from the hand"; hence) 1. *At a distance, far off.*—2. *From a distance.*

ē-mŏrĭor, mortŭus sum, mŏri, 3. v. dep. [ē (= ex), in "augmentative" force; mŏrĭor, "to die"] *To die quite* or *utterly; to perish, depart, decease.*

ē-nerv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out", nerv-us, "a nerve or sinew"] ("

take out the nerves *or* sinews"; hence) *To weaken, enervate.*

ĕnim, conj. *For.*

Ennĭus, ĭi, m. *Ennius*, a poet, whom the Romans regarded with especial reverence as the parent of their literature, was born B.C. 239, at Rudĭæ, a village of Calabria in S. Italy, in the neighbourhood of Brundusium (now Brindisi). He died probably when about 70 years old, *i. e.* about B.C. 169.

ē-nūmĕro, nūmĕrāvi, nūmĕrātum, nūmĕrāre, 1. v. a. [ē (= ex), in "strengthening" force; nūmĕro, "to reckon"] ("To reckon completely *or* thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To reckon*, or *count, up; to enumerate.*—2. *To recount, relate.*

1. **ĕo**, adv. [prob. for eom (=eum), old acc. sing. masc. of pron. is, "this, that"] 1. Of place: *To that place, thither, there.*—2. Of amount or degree: *To such an amount* or *degree; to that extent*, etc.—3. Of cause or reason: a. Referring to what precedes: *On that account, therefore.*—b. Referring to what follows: *For this reason, on the following account.*

2. **ĕo**, with comparative degree; see is.

▸ **ĕpŭlæ**, ārum, f. plur. *A feast, banquet.*

ĕpŭl-āris, āre, adj. ["a feast"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a feast* or *banquet.*

ĕpŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] *To give a feast* or *entertainment; to feast, banquet.*

ĕqu-ĕ-s, ĭtis, m. [for equ-i-(t)s; fr. ĕqu-us; I, root of ĕo, "to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) 1. *A horseman;*—Plur.: *Cavalry.*—2. In collective force: *Cavalry, horse-soldiers.*

ĕ-quĭdem, adv. [e = demonstrative particle ce; quĭdem, "indeed"] *Indeed, truly.*

ĕqu-us, i, m. *A horse* [akin to Gr. ἵκκος (= ἵππος), and Sans. *açva*].

ērectus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of ērĭgo.—2. Pa.: *Set up, upright.*

erga, prep. gov. acc. [akin to vergo, "to bend"] *Towards.*

ergo, adv. [id.] *Therefore.*

ē-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, rĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for ē-rĕgo; fr. ē (= ex), "out of"; rĕgo, "to make straight"] ("To make straight out of" a place; hence) *To lift up, raise.*—Pass.: **ē-rĭgor**, rectus sum, rĭgi.

errāt-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [errāt-us, "a wandering about"] ("Pertaining to *erratus*"; hence) *Wandering about* or *hither and thither; roving, erratic.*

erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.

1. *To wander, stray,* etc.—2. *To mistake, err.*

err-or, ōris, m. [err-o, "to wander"] ("A wandering" from the right way; hence) *Error, mistake.*

ērŭdīt-ē, adv. [ērŭdīt-us, "learned"] ("After the manner of the *eruditus*"; hence) *In a learned way* or *manner; learnedly, eruditely.* ☞ Comp.: ērŭdīt-ĭus; (Sup.: ērŭdīt-issĭme).

ē-sca, scæ, f. [for ed-sca; fr. ĕd-o, "to eat"] ("That which is eaten"; hence) *Food.*

et, conj.: 1. *And:*—et ... et, *both ... and:*—et ... et ... *et, both ... and ... and.*—2. *Also, too.*—3. *Even* [akin to Sans. *ati,* "beyond"; Gr. ἔτ-ι, "moreover"].

ĕt-ĕnim, conj. *For.*

ĕtĭam, conj.: 1. *Also, too, likewise, moreover.*—2. *Even* [akin to et].

et-sī, conj. [et, "even"; si, "if"] *Even if, although.*

ē-vādo, vāsi, vāsum, vādĕre, 3. v. n. [ē (= ex), "out"; vādo, "to go"] *To go out,* or *forth.*

ē-vello, velli and vulsi, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out"; vello, "to pluck"] *To pluck out; to pluck* or *tear off.*—Pass.: **ē-vellor,** vulsus sum, velli.

ē-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, *vĕnīre, 4. v. n.* [ē (= ex), "out"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come out"; hence) *To turn out, issue, happen, occur, take place, come to pass.*

ēver-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for ēvert-sĭo; fr. ēvert-o, "to overthrow"] 1. *An overthrowing, overthrow.*—2. *Subversion, destruction.*

ex (ē), prep. gov. abl.: 1. *From, away from, out of.*—2. Of persons from whom information, *etc.,* is sought: *From, of.*—3. Of a circumstance, *etc.: From.*—4. *Immediately* or *directly after; after.*—5. *Of, out of* a number, or the material of which a thing is made [Gr. ἐξ].

ex-ā-men, mĭnis, n. [for ex-ag-men; fr. ex, "out of"; ăg-o, "to put in motion"] ("That which puts itself in motion out of" a place; hence) Of bees: *A swarm.*

excell-ens, entis, adj. [excell-o, "to excel"] ("Excelling"; hence) *Distinguished, excellent.*

ex-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-cædo; fr. ex, "out"; cædo, "to cut"] ("To cut, *or* hew, out *or* off"; hence) *To raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy.*—Pass.: **ex-cīdor,** cīsus sum, cīdi.

ex-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-căpĭo; fr. ex, "from"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take from" one; hence

ive.—2. In regard to
prolong, continue.
s, a, um, P. perf. pass.
.
o, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1.
ns. [excĭ-o, "to call
("To call forth"; .
To produce, cause.
excite, rouse up.—
xcĭ-tor, tātus sum,

sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for
o; fr. excurr-o, "to
" hence, "to sally
A sallying forth, a
onset, attack.
-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [ex-
"to excuse"] *An*

exercise.—Pass.: **ex-er**
ercĭtus sum, ercēri.

exercĭtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f.
ercĭt(a)-o, "to exercise"
ercise.

ex-haurĭo, hausi, haus
haurīre, 4. v. a. [ex, "
haurĭo, "to draw" w
etc.] ("To draw out"; h
To empty by drawing.

exĭgŭus, a, um, adj
Small, little, whether in
or quantity.—2. Of t
Short, little.

ex-istĭmo, istĭmāvi, i
ātum, istĭmāre, 1. v. a.
ex-æstĭmo; fr. ex, "wit
force"; æstĭmo, "to thi

sive" force; plĕo, "to fill"] ("To fill up, fill full"; hence) *To satisfy, appease, sate,* a longing or one who longs.—Pass.: **ex-plĕor,** plētus sum, plēri.

ex-plĭco, plĭcāvi and plĭcŭi, plĭcātum and plĭcĭtum, plĭcāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "out"; plĭco, "to fold"] ("To fold out *or* asunder"; hence, "to unfold, spread out," *etc.*; hence) Of an opinion, *etc.*: *To unfold, set forth, declare.*

ex-plōro, plōrāvi, plōrātum, plōrāre, 1. v. a. [ex, in "intensive" force; plōro, "to call out"] ("To call out greatly *or* aloud"; hence, as a result) 1. *To search out, seek to discover, ascertain.*—2. P. perf. pass.: *Known, ascertained.*—Pass.: **ex-plōror,** plōrātus sum, plōrāri.

expugnā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [expugn(a)-o, "to storm, capture, carry" a town, *etc.*] *A storming, carrying,* of a town, *etc.*

ex-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [ex, denoting "to the end *or* close"; sĕquor, "to follow"] ("To follow to the end"; hence) *To follow up, carry out, execute, accomplish.*

ex-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [ex, "out *or* forth"; sisto, (neut.) "to stand"] ("To stand out *or* forth"; hence) 1. *To come forth, emerge, appear.*—2. *To spring, arise, become, proceed.*

ex-specto, spectāvi, spectātum, spectāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "very much"; specto, "to look out"] ("To look out very much" for a thing; hence) *To expect.*—Pass.: **ex-spector,** spectātus sum, spectāri.

ex-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "without force"; stinguo, "to extinguish"] 1. *To extinguish, quench, put out.*—2. *To destroy.*—Pass.: **ex-stinguor,** stinctus sum, stingui.

ex-sto, no perf. nor sup., stāre, 1. v. n. [ex, "out *or* forth"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand out *or* forth"; hence) *To be extant, to exist, to be.*

exstructus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exstrŭo.

ex-strŭo, struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, in "intensive" force; strŭo, "to pile, *or* heap, up"] *To pile,* or *heap, up thoroughly; to supply amply.*—Pass.: **ex-strŭor,** structus sum, strŭi.

exsul-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. n. intens. [for exsal-to; fr. exsĭlĭo, "to leap up," through verbal root EXSAL (= ex; SAL, root of sălĭo)] ("To leap up much *or* greatly"; hence) *To rejoice exceedingly,* to exult.

r (-tĕrus), tĕra, tĕrum, , "out"] *On the out- tward.* ☞ (Comp.: r, us).—Sup.: **extrēm-** l extĭmus), a, um: **a.** *ost, utmost, furthest. e last part of* that de- y the subst. to which attribution.—**c.** In *Latest, last.*

-nus, na, num, adj. "outward, external"] ining to *exter"*; hence) .—As Subst.: **externa**, n. plur. *Foreign mat- .*

mesco, tĭmŭi, no sup., re, v. a. [ex, in "in- " force; tĭmesco, "to *To fear greatly, dread,*

(*Caius*), surnamed *Lu* a Roman, whose con the war with Pyrrhu 278, won from that n the high encomium th was easier to divert from its course, than icius from honourab duct:" for he rejected and despised efforts at i ation. He died in su poverty that his da were dowered by the while, to show public for so great and character, his body was by the people with *pomœrium*, though th against the laws of the Tables.—**2.** Plur.: *Th*

crime;—at xii. 40 strengthened by mălum.

făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To make,* in the widest acceptation of the word.—2.: a. With second Acc. [§ 99]: *To make* an object that which is denoted by the second Acc.—b. In pass. constr. with Nom. of complement: *To be made,* or *become,* something [§ 87, *D, a*].—3. With second Acc. of part. pres.: *To make, represent* a person as doing, *etc.,* something; i. 3.—4. *To bring to pass, bring about, cause, effect,* etc.—5. Pass.: a. *To be made, to become.*—b. *To be made* or *appointed.*—c. Impers. pres.: **fit,** *It comes to pass;*—at xx. 72 fit has for its Subject the clause ut . . . fortior [Notes to Syntax, p. 149, *b,* (3)].—6. With verbum as Object: *To speak, utter.*—7. Folld. by ut c. Subj. as a periphrasis for the verb of such Subj. alone in the tense corresponding to that of făcĭo, *etc.:*—feci ut ējĭcĕrem = ējēci; xii. 42.—8. *To write, compose;* vii. 22.—9.: a. *To do* a thing.—b. As a substitute for some preceding verb, in order to obviate its repetition: *To do* so and so;—at xvii. 59 facitis = legitis (see preceding legite); at xxiii. 84 fecērunt = deplorārunt *(see* preceding deplorāre).—Pass.: **fĭo,** factus sum, fĭĕri [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

fac-tum, ti, n. [făc-ĭo, "to do"] ("That which is done"; hence) 1. *A work.*—2. *A deed, act.*

factus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of făcĭo.

fal-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for fall-sus; fr. fall-o, "to deceive"] ("Deceiving, deceptive"; hence) *Untrue, false.*—As Subst.: a. **falsum,** i, n. *That which is false, falsehood.*—b. **falsa,** ōrum, n. plur. *False things.*

fāma, æ, f. ("That which is spoken *or* said"; hence) 1. *Report, rumour.*—2. *Fame, reputation, renown* [Gr. φήμη].

1. fămĭlĭ-āris, āre, adj. [fămĭlĭ-a, "a family"] 1. *Of,* or *belonging to, a family:*—res familiaris, (*effects pertaining to a family;* i. e.) *property,* etc.—2. *Intimate, friendly, on good terms, familiar.*—As Subst.: **fămĭlĭāris,** is, m. *An intimate friend.*

2. fămĭlĭāris, is; see 1. fămĭlĭāris.

faxim, old perf. subj. of făcĭo.

fē-cundus, cunda, cundum, adj. [fē-o, "to produce"] ("Greatly producing"; hence) *Fertile, fruitful.* ☞ Comp.:

fēcund-ĭor ; (Sup. : fēcund-issĭmus).

fē-nus, nŏris, n. [id.] ("That which is produced"; hence, "interest" for money lent; hence) *Gain, profit, advantage.*

fĕre, adv.: 1. *Nearly, almost, about.*—2. *Commonly, for the most part.*

fĕr-ĭo, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. a.: 1. *To strike.*—2. *To kill* by striking, *to slay.*

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a.: 1. *To bear, carry, bring,* whether actually or figuratively.—2. *To report, relate, make known,* etc. :—fĕrunt, *men report* or *say ;* cf. aio.—3. Of a law as Object: *To bring forward, propose.*—4. *To bear* or *submit to,* in any way :—moleste ferre, (*to bear with annoyance ;* i. e.) *to be annoyed,* or *vexed,* at.—5. With second Acc.: *To pass off, account, deem, represent, report* a person as, or to be, that which is denoted by second Acc.; xvii. 59 [akin to Gr. φέρω, also to Sans. root BHRI; tŭl-i is formed fr. root TUL or TOL, whence tol-lo; lā-tum = tlā-tum, akin to τλά-ω].

fĕrōc-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [fĕrox, fĕrōc-is, "bold"] ("The quality of the *ferox*"; hence) *Boldness, courage, spirit.*

fer-rum, ri, n.*: 1. *Iron.*—2. *An iron implement* of any kind;—at xv. 52 *a pruning-knife.

ferv-or, ōris, m. [ferv-ĕo, "to be hot"] ("Heat"; hence) *Vehemence, ardour, fervour.*

fĭbra, æ, f. *A fibre, filament,* of a plant.

fĭcus, i and ūs, f. *A fig.*

1. **fĭd-es**, ĕi (in the quotation fr. Ennius, i. 1, the Gen. is fĭdēi), f. [fĭd-o, "to trust"] 1. *Trust, faith, belief.*—2. *Credibility, belief.* — 3. *A* given *promise, a pledge.*

2. **fĭdes**, is, f. ("The string" of a musical instrument; hence) *A stringed instrument; a lute, lyre:*—in discĕre fidibus (*to learn to play on the lyre,* etc.) there is an ellipse of cănĕre [akin to Gr. *σφῖδη*].

fīgo, fixi, fixum, fīgĕre, 3. v. a. *To fix* or *fasten.*—Pass.: **fīgor**, fixus sum, fīgi [prob. akin to *σφίγ-γω*, "to bind tight"].

fīlĭa, æ, f. [akin to fīlĭus] *A daughter.*

fīlĭus, ĭi, m. ("One caused to be"; hence) *A son;*—by fīlii mei (*my son,* i. e. the son of Cato the Elder) at vi. 15 is meant *Marcus Cato,* surnamed *Licinianus,* from his mother *Licinia.* He married *Æmilia Tertia,* daughter of L. Æmilius Paullus, and died B.C. 152, when *Prætor Designatus*

[akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

fingo, finxi, fictum, fingĕre, 3. v. a. ("To form, shape"; hence) Mentally: *To imagine, suppose, conceive, think,* etc. [prob. akin to θιγ, root of θιγ-γάνω, "to touch"].

fī-nis, nis, m. [prob. for fid-nis; fr. FID, root of find-o] ("The dividing, *or* separating, thing"; hence, "a boundary, border"; hence) *An end, termination.*

fīo, fĭĕri; see făcĭo.

fixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fīgo.

Flaccus, i, m. [flaccus, "flabby"; of persons, "flap-eared"] *Flaccus.*

flāgĭtĭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [flāgĭtĭ-um, "a disgraceful act"] ("Full of *flagitium*"; hence) *Very shameful* or *disgraceful; infamous, flagitious.*

flāgĭt-ĭum, ĭi, n. [flāgĭt-o, "to demand *or* desire earnestly"] ("A demanding, *etc.*, earnestly some bad thing"; hence) 1. *A disgraceful, shameful,* or *infamous act.*—2. *Shame, disgrace.*

flag-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, 1. v. n. ("To burn, be on fire"; hence) Mentally: *To burn, glow; to be inflamed, stirred,* etc., whether in a good or bad sense [akin to Gr. φλέγ-ω, "to burn"; Sans. root BHRĀJ, "to shine"].

Flāmĭn-ĭus, ĭni, m. [flāmen, flāmĭn-is, "a flamen *or* priest" of some particular deity] ("One pertaining to a *flamen*") *Flamininus:* 1. Titus Quintius Flamininus; a Roman consul who conducted the war against Philip of Macedon, B.C. 198, 197. In B.C. 183 he was sent to demand of Prusias, king of Bithynia, the surrender of Hannibal, who had taken refuge at that monarch's court. What was the grief here alluded to is not certainly known. It is generally supposed, however, to have arisen from the expulsion of his brother from the senate for various acts of cruelty while consul; more especially for having, with his own hand, killed a nobleman of the Boii, who had sought protection in his camp—and that merely at the solicitation of a worthless favourite.—2. Lucius Quintius Flamininus, brother of no. 1; see above.—3. Titus Quintius Flamininus, consul with M'. Acilius Balbus, B.C. 150; v. 14.

Flāmĭn-ĭus, ĭi, m. [id.] *Flaminius.*

flam-ma, mæ, f. ("The burning, *or* blazing, thing"; hence) *A flame* [for flag-ma; fr. flag-ro, "to burn *or* blaze"; akin to Gr. φλέγ-ω, "to burn"; Sans. root BHRĀJ, "to shine"].

of flōrĕo.—2. Pa.: *Flourishing; in*, or *at, its*, etc., *prime.*

flōr-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [flos, flōr-is, "a flower"] ("To flower"; hence) *To be in a flourishing* or *prosperous condition; to flourish; to be eminent, distinguished,* or *conspicuous.*

flōs, flōris, m. ("That which expands *or* blossoms"; hence) *A flower* [akin to Sans. root PHAL or PHULL, "to burst *or* expand" as a flower; "to blossom"].

flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. v. n. *To flow* [akin to Sans. root PLU, "to flow"].

fŏcus, i, m. *A fire-place, hearth.*

fœd-us, ĕris, n. [for fid-us; fr. fid-o, "to trust"] ("A trusting"; hence) *A league, covenant, agreement,* [illegible]

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"to break," through root FRAG] ("That which may, *or* can, be broken"; hence) *Perishable, weak, frail,* etc.

frango, frēgi, fractum, frangĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To break.*—2. *To break down, weaken, impair, destroy,* the strength, *etc.*—Pass.: **frangor,** fractus sum, frangi [akin to Gr. ῥήγνυμι, and Sans. root BHAÑJ, "to split, break"].

frāter, tris, m. *A brother* [akin to Sans. *bhrâtri,* "a brother"].

frĕquens, ntis, adj.: 1. Of persons: *Often, frequent,* or *constant* in doing, *etc.*, something; also, rendered adverbially: *often, frequently, constantly.*—2. Of things: *Frequent, oft-repeated,* etc.

frē-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Supported" by something; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, (a)]: *Relying,* or *depending, upon; trusting to* [akin to Sans. root DHRI, "to support"].

frīg-us, ŏris, n. [frīg-ĕo, "to be cold"] *Cold, coldness.*

fruc-tus, tūs, m. [for frugvtus; fr. frŭ-or, "to enjoy," through root FRUGV] ("That which is enjoyed"; hence) 1. *Fruit, produce,* of the soil, trees, *etc.*—2. *Profit, advantage.*—3. *Fruit, consequence, result, effect.*

frŭor, fructus sum, frŭi, 3. v. dep. *With Abl.* [§ 119, *a*]: *To enjoy, delight in* [root FRU or FRUG, akin to Sans. root BHUJ, "to enjoy"].

frustra, adv. [akin to fraudo, "to deceive"] ("In a deceived manner"; hence) *In vain, to no purpose.*

frux, frūgis (mostly plur.), f. [for frug-s; fr. FRUG, a root of frŭor, "to eat"] ("The thing eaten"; hence) *Fruits of the earth, produce of the fields.*

fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To flee, flee away, take to flight.*—2. Act.: a. *To flee from.*—b. *To shun, avoid.*—c. *To escape, escape from* [akin to φυγ, root of φεύγω, "to flee"; and also Sans. root BHUJ, "to bend": Pass. in reflexive force: "to incline one's self"].

fulcĭo, fulsi, fultum, fulcīre, 4. v. a. *To prop up, support.*—Pass.: **fulcĭor,** fultus sum, fulcīri.

fultus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fulcĭo.

fūnāle, is; see fūnālis.

fūn-ālis, āle, adj. [fūn-is, "a rope"] *Pertaining to a rope* or *cord.*—As Subst.: **fūnāle,** is, n. ("A cord"; hence, as covered with wax) *A wax-torch, a link.*

fundā-mentum, menti, n. [fund(a)-o, "to found"] ("That which is founded"; hence) *A foundation.*

fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To pour out.*—2. *To bring forth, bear,* or *produce in abundance.*—3. Pass. in reflexive force: *To spread itself; to spread, extend.*—Pass.: **fundor**, fūsus sum, fundi [akin to Gr. χέ-ω, "to pour out"; χύ-σις, "a pouring out"].

fū-nus, nĕris, n. ("A dead body, corpse"; hence) *Funeral-rites; a funeral, burial;* —at xx. 73 in plur.

fŭrĭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [fŭrĭ-æ, "rage"] *Full of rage; raging, mad, furious.*

fŭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of sum.—As Subst.: **fŭtūra**, ōrum, n. plur. *Future things.*

Gădes, ĭum, f. plur. *Gades* (now *Cadiz*); a colony of the Phœnicians in Hispania Bætĭca.

Galli, ōrum, m. plur. *The Galli* or *Gauls.*—Hence, **a. Gall-ĭa**, ĭæ, f. *The country of the Galli; Gaul:* (a) Gallia citerior (or Cisalpina), *Hither* (or *Cisalpine*) *Gaul;* i. e. Gaul on the Italian side of the Alps.—(b) Gallia ulterior (or Transalpina), *Further* (or *Transalpine*) *Gaul;* i. e. Gaul beyond the Alps.—**b. Gall-ĭcus**, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Galli; Gallic;* —at iv. 11 the term *ager Gallicus* denotes the district occupied by the Galli Senŏnes, who had settled to the north of Umbria and Picēnum.

Gallĭa, æ; **Gallĭcus**, a, um; see Galli.

gall-īna, īnæ, f. [gall-us, "a cock"] ("One pertaining to a *gallus*"; hence) 1. *A hen.*—2. In collective force: *Fowls, poultry.*

Gallus, i, m. *Gallus* (*Caius Sulpicius*); a Roman, who when Tribune of the Soldiers in the army of Æmilius Paulus, in the Macedonian War, B.C. 168, foretold an eclipse of the moon, and explained to the soldiers the principles on which it took place. This was of great service, as an eclipse was looked upon as something preternatural, and as portending the anger of heaven. On the above occasion Livy (xliv. 37) mentions that immense terror prevailed in the Macedonian camp.

gaudĕo, gāvīsus sum, gaudēre, 2. v. n. semi-dep. *To rejoice, delight* [akin to Gr. γηθέω].

gem-ma, mæ, f. [for gen-ma; fr. gĕn-o, "to bear"] ("The bearing thing"; hence) 1. *A bud,* or *eye,* of a plant, tree, *etc.*—2. From similarity of shape: *A jewel, gem.*

gĕnĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [gĕnus, gĕnĕr-is, "a race or family"] ("To engender";

hence) *To bring forth, produce.*—Pass.: **gĕnĕr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

gĕnĭcŭl-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [gĕnĭcŭl-um, "a little knee"; hence, "a joint *or* knot" of plants, *etc.*] ("Provided with, *or* having, *geniculum*"; hence) *Having knots* or *joints; geniculated.*

gen-s, tis, f. [gĕn-o, "to beget"] ("A begetting; that which is begotten"; hence) 1. *A race* of persons.—2. *A nation.*—3. At Rome: *A clan*, or rather *house*, containing within it several familiæ, *i. e.* families or branches.

gĕn-us, ĕris, n. ("Birth, descent, origin"; hence) 1. *A race, stock.*—2. *A sort, kind* [gĕn-o (= gigno), "to bear, produce"; and so, "a bearing *or* producing"; cf. Gr. *γένος*].

gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To bear, carry*, a thing.—2. *To administer, manage.*—3. Of war as Object: *To carry on, wage.*—4. *To carry on, conduct.*—5. Of a magistracy or other public office as Object: *To bear, have, be invested with.*—Pass.: **gĕrer**, gestus sum, gĕri.

Gigantes, um, m. plur. *The giants;* the fabled sons of Tellus and Tartarus, who made war upon the celestial gods [Gr. Γίγαντες].

Glabr-io, ĭōnis, m. [glăber, glabr-i, "without hair"] ("One without hair") *Glabrio* (*Manius Acilius*); consul B.C. 181; see Thermŏpўlæ.

glădĭus, ĭi, m. *A sword.*

glōr-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [akin to clārus, "illustrious"] *Glory, renown, fame.*

glōrĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [glōrĭ-a, "boasting"] *To glory, boast, vaunt, pride one's self, brag.*

Gorgĭas, æ, m. *Gorgias;* a philosopher of Leontini in Sicily, born about B.C. 480 [Gr. Γοργίας].

Græci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Greeks.*—Hence, a. **Græc-us**, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Greeks; Greek, Grecian.*—b. **Græc-ĭa**, ĭæ, f. *The country of the Greeks, Greece* [Gr. Γραικοί].

Græcĭa, æ; **Græcus**, a, um; see Græci.

grandis, e, adj.: 1. *Great, large.*—2. Of persons: *Old, aged:* — grandis natu, (*old with respect to birth;* i. e.) *advanced in years, of advanced age;* xviii. 63 [§ 116].

grānum, i, n. *A grain, seed.*

1. **grāt-ĭa**, ĭæ, f. [grāt-us, "pleasing"] ("The quality of the *gratus*"; hence) 1. *Favour, esteem, regard, kindness,* shown by another to one's self:—in gratiam redire cum, (*to return into favour with*; i. e.) *to be reconciled to.*—2. Gratitude

2. **grātia**; see 1. gratia, no. 3.

grātus, ta, tum, adj. *Dear, pleasing, delightful.* ☞ (Comp.: grāt-ĭor); Sup.: grāt-ĭssĭmus [prob. akin to χαίρω (root χαρ), "to rejoice"].

grăvis, e, adj.: 1. *Heavy, ponderous.*—2. *Heavy, burdensome, oppressive, disagreeable.*—3. *Weighty, important, grave.*—4. With respect to character: *Of weight, authority*, or *influence* [akin to Gr. βαρ-ύς; Sans. *gur-u*, for original *gar-u*].

grăv-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [grăvis, "weighty"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *gravis*"; hence) 1. *Weight, importance.*—2. *Gravity, seriousness.*

grăv-ĭter, adv. [grăv-is, "heavy; severe"] ("After the manner of the *gravis*"; hence) 1.: a. *Heavily, severely.*—b.

hence) 2. thing.

hăb-ĕo 1. *To ha* ception mōnem h *a conver* hăbēre s 2. With *To have,* in the st Adj.—3. as Objec *To have, itself* in *to be*; *reckon, account.* sum, ēri τομαι, " to ăp-ĭo, grasp"].

hăb-ĭt 1. v. n.

Punic War [Hebrew or Phœnician word: "The favour of Baal"].

hasta, æ, f. *A spear, javelin.*

haud, adv. *Not at all, by no means, not.*

herb-esco, no perf. nor sup., escĕre, 3. v. n. [herb-a, "a green stalk"] *To grow into green stalks* or *blades.*

hercŭle; see Hercŭles.

Hercŭles, is, m. *Hercules;* the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, a celebrated hero of antiquity, who, after having performed a series of wonderful exploits on earth, was ranked among the celestial deities. He was the god of strength and the guardian of riches; and also the president or guide of the Muses. The poplar was sacred to him.—Adverbial expression: **hercŭle**, *By Hercules* [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς].

Hēsĭŏdus, i, m. *Hesiod;* a Greek poet born at Ascra in Bœotia. His principal poem is entitled "Works and Days." According to Hērŏdŏtus he was contemporary with Homer [Gr. Ἡσίοδος].

hĭb-ernus, erna, ernum, adj. [for hĭĕm-ernus; fr. hĭems, hĭĕm-is, "winter"] *Of,* or *belonging to, winter; winter-.*

1. **hīc**, hæc, hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. *This.*—As Subst. *(of all genders,* and of both numbers): *This person* or *thing,* etc.—Adverbial Abl.: **hoc**, *On this account* [akin to Sans. pronominal root I, aspirated; with c (= ce), demonstrative suffix].

2. **hīc**, adv. [1. hīc] *Here.*

h-in-c, adv. [for h-im-c; fr. hi, base of hi-c; im, locative suffix; c (= ce), demonstrative suffix] ("From this very" thing, *etc.;* hence) 1. *From this place.*—2. *From this cause, hence.*—3. *After this.*

Hispāni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Hispani* or *Spaniards.*—Hence, **Hispān-ĭa**, ĭæ, f. *The country of the Hispani, Spain:*—a. Hispania Ulterior, *Further Spain,* or Spain beyond the Ibērus (Ebro).—b. Hispania Citerior, *Hither Spain,* or Spain on this side the Iberus (Ebro).

histrĭo, ōnis, m. *A stage-player, an actor.*

hŏ-dĭe, adv. [contr. fr. hoc dĭe; *i. e.* hoc, masc. abl. sing. of hīc, "this"; dĭe, abl. sing. of dĭes, "a day"] *On this day, to-day.*

Homērus, i, m. *Homer;* an old Greek epic poet, the author of the Iliad and Odyssey. Of his age and birth not even the ancients themselves had any certain knowledge. Modern investigation leads to the supposition that he was an Achaian Greek,

living before the Dorian conquest of the Peloponnesus (about B.C. 1104), and probably about fifty years after the fall of Troy, which took place B.C. 1184 [Gr. Ὅμηρος].

hŏmo, ĭnis, comm. gen.: 1. Sing.: *A person*, or *man* generally; *a human being*.—2. Plur.: a. *Persons, men*.—b. *Mankind, men*.

hŏnest-e, adv. [hŏnestus, "honourable"] ("After the manner of the *honestus*"; hence) *Honourably*.

hŏnes-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for hŏnor-tus; fr. hŏnor, "honour"] ("Provided with *honor*"; hence) *Noble, distinguished, honourable*. ☞ (Comp.: hŏnest-ĭor); Sup.: hŏnest-issĭmus.

hŏnor, ōris, m.: 1. *Honour*.—2. Public *honour*, official *dignity; an office*, or *post, of honour*.—3. Of burial, *etc.: Honour; mark*, or *token, of respect*.

hŏnōrā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [hŏnōr(a)-o, "to honour"] 1. *Honoured, respected*.—2. *Honourable, distinguished*. ☞ Comp.: hŏnōrāt-ĭor; (Sup.: hŏnōrāt-issĭmus).

hōra, æ, f. *An hour* [Gr. ὥρα].

hortus, i, m. *A garden*, in the widest sense of the term [χόρτος, "an enclosure"].

hos-pes, pĭtis, m. ("The one *seeking to eat*"; and in Pass. force, "the one sought for the purpose of eating or being entertained"; hence) 1. *A visitor, guest*.—2. *An entertainer; a host*.—3. = Gr. ξένος: *A guest-friend*; i. e. a person between whom and one's self there exists a bond of hospitality, which extends also to the families and descendants of each. This tie was held most sacred; and to violate it was regarded as the greatest impiety.—4. *A stranger* [perhaps for hos-pit-s; akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"; pĕt-o, "to seek"].

hospĭt-ĭum, ĭi, n. [hospes, hospĭt-is, "a stranger"] ("The thing pertaining to a *hospes*"; hence) *A place where strangers are entertained; a lodging, inn*, etc.

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. ("The eating one; the eater"; hence) 1. *A stranger* or *foreigner*, as one who is entertained as a "guest."—2.: a. A public *enemy; a foe*.—b. Plur.: *The enemy*, in collective force [perhaps akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"].

hūmān-ĭtas, ātis, f. [hūmān-us, "humane"; also, "polished, refined"] ("The quality, *or* condition, of the *humanus*"; hence) 1. *Humane*, or *philanthropic, behaviour; humanity, gentleness*.—2. *Refinement of mind, polished*

manners, liberal education, good breeding.

hŭm-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [for hŏmĭn-ānus; fr. hŏmo, hŏmĭn-is, "a man"] 1. *Of*, or *belonging to, a man* or *men; human.*—2. *Humane, kind.*—3. *Polished, refined.*

hŭm-ĕrus, ĕri, m. *A shoulder* [akin to Gr. ὦμ-ος].

hŭm-us, i, f. *The ground* [akin to Gr. χαμ-αί, "on the ground"].

Id-æus, æa, æum, adj. [Id-a, "Ida"; a mountain of Crete] *Of*, or *belonging to, Ida; Idæan.*

id-circ-o, adv. [id, neut. acc. sing. of is, "that"; circ-a, "about, in respect to"] ("About, *or* in respect to, that"; hence) *Therefore, on that account, for this* or *that reason.*

I-dem, ĕă-dem, ĭ-dem (Gen. ējusdem; Dat. ēīdem), pron. dem. [pronominal root I; with demonstrative suffix dem] ("That very"; hence) 1. *The same.*—As Subst.: a. Idem, m. *The same man;*—Plur.: *The same men, the same.*—b. Idem, n. *The same thing.*—2. When something new is added respecting a person or thing already mentioned: *Likewise, also, too, moreover.*—As Subst.: Idem, m. *He also;*—Plur.: *They also.*

ĭg-ĭtur, adv. [probably for ic-itus; ig = ic, fr. pronominal root I; suffix itus] ("From this" thing; hence) *Therefore.*

i-gnāvus, gnāva, gnāvum, adj. [for in-gnāvus; fr. ĭn, "not"; gnāvus, "busy, diligent"] ("Not *gnavus*"; hence) *Inactive, lazy, slothful, indolent.*

ignis, is, m. *Fire* [akin to Sans. *agni*, "fire"].

i-gnōmĭn-ĭa, iæ, f. [for ingnōmĭn-ĭa; fr. ĭn, in "negative" force; gnōmen (= nōmen), gnōmĭn-is, "a name"] ("A being without—*or* a depriving one of—a (good) name"; hence) *Loss of good name, disgrace, ignominy.*

i-gnosco, gnōvi, gnōtum, gnoscĕre, 3. v. n. [for ingnosco; fr. ĭn, in "negative" force; gnosco (= nosco), "to know"] ("Not to know"; hence, with reference to a fault, crime, *etc.*) 1. *To pardon, forgive;*—at xvi. 55 alone; so, rare.—2. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To pardon, extend pardon to.*

il-lacrĭmo, lacrĭmāvi, lacrĭmātum, lacrĭmāre, 1. v. n. [for in-lacrĭmo; fr. ĭn, "on account of, over"; lacrĭmo, "to weep"] ("To weep on account of, *or* over"; hence) *To shed tears, lament, bewail.*

il-le, la, lud (Gen. illius

Dat. illi), pron. adj. [for is-le; fr. is] 1. *That.*—As Subst. (of all genders and both numbers): *That person* or *thing; he, she, it,* etc.—2. Of some person, *etc.*, commonly known: *That well-known* or *famous;* —at i. 1 the term *Ille vir* is usually considered to mean Ennius (see Ennius). By some, however, it is considered to mean Sextus Ælius Pætus, who endeavoured to console his colleague Flamininus when alarmed at the prodigies which occurred just before his setting out for the Macedonian War.

illĕc-ĕbra, ĕbræ, f. [for illac-ebra; fr. illĭcĭo, "to entice," through its root ILLAC] ("That which brings about the enticing"; hence) *Enticement, allurement.*

illuc, adv. [adverbial neut. of illic, "that"] *To that place, thither.*

il-lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, lūdĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-lūdo; fr. ĭn, "at"; lūdo, in force of "to jeer"] *To jeer,* or *mock, at; to ridicule.*—Pass.: **il-lūdor,** lūsus sum, lūdi.

il-lustr-is, e, adj. [for in-lustr-is; fr. ĭn, "greatly"; lustr-o, "to illumine"] ("Greatly illumined"; hence, "clear, bright"; hence) *Renowned, famous, illustrious.*

imbĕcillus, a, um, adj. *Weak, feeble,* whether physically or mentally. ☞ Comp.: imbĕcill-ĭor; (Sup.: imbĕcill-issĭmus.)

imber, bris, m. *A heavy rain; a pelting shower* or *storm* [akin to Gr. ὄμβρος].

ĭm-ĭtor, ĭtātus sum, ĭtāri, 1. v. dep. ("To make like"; hence) *To imitate* [root IM, akin to Gr. μιμ-έομαι].

immis-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for immitt-sĭo; fr. immitt-o, "to let in"] ("A letting in"; hence) *An engrafting.*

im-mŏdĕrātus, mŏdĕrāta, mŏdĕrātum, adj. [for in-mŏdĕrātus; fr. ĭn, "not"; mŏdĕrātus, "moderate"] ("Not *moderatus*"; hence) *Excessive, immoderate.*

im-mortālis, mortāle, adj. [for in-mortālis; fr. ĭn, "not"; mortālis, "mortal"] *Immortal, undying.*

immortāl-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [immortāl-is, "immortal"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *immortalis*"; hence) *Immortality.*

im-pĕd-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [for in-pĕd-ĭo; fr. ĭn, "in"; pes, pĕd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot in" something; hence, "to shackle," *etc.*; hence) *To hinder, prevent, impede.*—Pass.: **im-pĕd-ĭor,** ītus sum, īri.

im-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pell-

ĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-pello; fr. ĭn, "against"; pello, "to drive"] ("To drive, *or* push, against"; hence) *To impel, urge on, instigate.*—Pass.: im-pellor, pulsus sum, pelli.

im-pendĕo, no perf. nor sup., pendēre, 2. v. n. [for in-pendĕo; fr. ĭn, "over"; pendĕo, "to hang"] ("To hang over"; hence) *To be imminent; to impend.*

impĕrā-tor, tōris, m. [impĕr(a)-o] *A commander*, esp. *a commander-in-chief.*

impĕr-ĭum, ĭi, n. [impĕr-o, "to command"] 1. *A command, order.*—2. *Authority, power.*—3. *The right*, or *power, of commanding; authority, control*, over one's family, *etc.* (sts. called domesticum imperium).—4. *Dominion, sway, rule, sovereignty.*—5. *A dominion, realm, empire.*

im-pĕro, pĕrāvi, pĕrātum, pĕrāre, 1. v. n. [for in-păro; fr. ĭn, "upon"; păro, "to put"] ("To put (a matter, *etc.*) upon" one; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, 4]: *To command, rule over*, etc.

importūn-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [importūn-us, in force of "uncivil, rude"] ("The quality, *or* condition, of the *importunus*"; hence) *Incivility, rudeness, insolence.*

ĭn, prep. gov. abl. and acc.: 1. With *Abl.*: a. *In.*—b. *In the case of.*—2. With Acc.: a. *Into.*—b. Of time: *To, unto, till* [Gr. ἐν].

in-certus, certa, certum, adj. [ĭn, "not"; certus, "sure"] *Not sure, uncertain.*—As Subst.: **incertum**, i, n. *An uncertainty.*

1. **in-cīdo**, cĭdi, cāsum, cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for in-cădo; fr. ĭn, "into"; cădo, "to fall"] *To fall into*, in the fullest meaning of the term.

2. **in-cīdo**, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-cædo; fr. ĭn, "into"; cædo, "to cut"] ("To cut into"; hence) *To engrave, inscribe*, etc.—Pass.: in-cīdor, cīsus sum, cīdi.

incīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of incīdo.

in-cĭto, cĭtāvi, cĭtātum, cĭtāre, 1. v. a. [ĭn, "without force"; cĭto, "to set in rapid motion"] 1. *To set in rapid motion, to urge forward.*—2. *To urge* or *spur on; to incite, stimulate*, etc.—Pass.: in-cĭtor, cĭtātus sum, cĭtāri.

in-clīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [ĭn, "towards"; clīn-o (found only in compound and derivative words), "to lean"] ("To lean towards"; hence) *To be disposed*, or *inclined: to incline.*

in-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdĕre, 3. v. a. [ĭn, "in"; clūdo (= claudo), "to shut"] To shut in or up; to confine.

enclose. — Pass.: **in-clūdor**, clūsus sum, clūdi.

inclūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of inclūdo.

incŏl-a, æ, m. [incŏl-o, "to inhabit"] *An inhabitant.*

inconstant-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [inconstans, inconstant-is, "inconsistent"] ("The quality of the *inconstans*"; hence) 1. *Inconsistency.* — 2. *Changeableness, fickleness.*

incrēdĭbĭl-ĭter, adv. [incrēdĭbĭl-is, "incredible"] ("After the manner of the *incredibilis*"; hence) *Incredibly.*

incrē-mentum, menti, n. [incresco, "to grow, increase in size"] ("That which grows"; hence) *Growth, increase in size.*

in-curro, curri and cŭcurri, cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [ĭn, "into"; curro, "to run"] *To run into.*

in-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. v. a. [ĭn, in "augmentative" force; dīco, "to say"] 1. *To declare publicly; to proclaim, appoint.*—2. With bellum as nearer Object, and Dat. of remoter Object: *To declare war against;* — at xiv. 46 in figurative force.

in-doctus, docta, doctum, adj. [ĭn, "not, un-"; doctus, "taught"] *Untaught, uninstructed, unlearned.*

ind-ŭl-ex, is, f. [ind-u (= in), "in, within"; ŏl-esco, "to grow"] ("That which grows in, *or* within," one; hence) 1. *Natural abilities, talent,* or *genius.*—2. *Natural disposition* or *character.*

industrĭ-a, æ, f. [industrĭus, "industrious"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *industrius*"; hence) *Diligence, assiduity, industry.*

ĭn-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [ĭn, "into"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go into"; hence) *To begin, commence.*

ĭn-ers, ertis, adj. [for ĭnars; fr. ĭn, "not"; ars, "art"] ("Not having, *or* without, *ars*," in any employment; hence) 1. *Unskilled, unskilful.*—2. *Inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert.*

ĭn-exercĭtātus, exercĭtāta, exercĭtātum, adj. [ĭn, "not"; exercĭtātus, "exercised"] ("Not exercised"; hence) *Untrained, unpractised.*

infirm-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [infirm-us, "weak"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *infirmus*"; hence) *Weakness, feebleness.*

in-firmus, firma, firmum, adj. [ĭn, "not"; firmus, "strong"] 1. *Not strong, weak, feeble, infirm.*—2. Comp. as modified Sup.: *Very weak.* ☞ Comp.: infirm-ĭor; (Sup.: infirm-issĭmus).

ĭn-gĕn-ĭum, ĭi, n. [ĭn, "in";

GEN, root of gigno (pass.), "to be born"] ("A being born in" one; "that which is inborn"; hence) *Natural abilities, talents* or *genius.*

in-grăvesco, no perf. nor sup., grăvescĕre, 3. v. n. [ĭn, "without force"; grăvesco, "to become heavy"] 1. *To grow,* or *become, heavy.*—2. In a bad sense: *To increase, grow worse* or *more oppressive.*—3. *To become troubled, wearied, inconvenienced,* etc.

in-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for in-grădĭor; fr. ĭn, "into"; grădĭor, "to step"] ("To step into"; hence) 1. *To go into, enter.*—2. *To enter upon* a journey, *etc.*—3. *To begin, commence.*

ĭnhūmān-ĭtas, ātātis, f. [ĭnhūmān-us, "discourteous"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *inhumanus*"; hence) *Discourtesy; churlishness, surliness, incivility.*

in-hūmānus, hūmāna, hūmānum, adj. [ĭn, "not"; hūmānus, in force of "courteous"] ("Not *humanus*"; hence) *Discourteous, churlish, surly, uncivil.*

ĭnĭens, ĭnĕuntis, P. pres. of ĭnĕo.

ĭnĭmīc-ĭtĭa, ātĭæ, f. [ĭnĭmīcus, "unfriendly"] ("The state of the *inimicus*"; hence) *Unfriendliness, enmity.*

ĭn-ĭmīcus, ĭmīca, ĭmīcum, adj. [for ĭn-ămīcus; fr. ĭn, "not"; ămīcus, "friendly"] *Unfriendly, hostile, inimical;* —at xii. 40 follds. by Dat. [§ 106, (3)].

ĭn-īquus, īqua, īquum, adj. [for ĭn-æquus; fr. ĭn, "not"; æquus, "even"; hence, mentally, "calm, composed"] ("Not *æquus*"; hence) *Not calm* or *composed, disturbed, agitated, troubled.* ☞ (Comp.: ĭnīqu-ĭor); Sup.: ĭnīqu-issĭmus.

ĭnĭ-tĭum, tĭi, n. [ĭnĕo, "to go into" a place; hence, "to enter upon, begin," through root INI] *A beginning, commencement.*

in-jus-sus, sūs (only found in Abl. Sing.), m. [for in-jub-sus; fr. ĭn, "not"; jŭb-ĕo, "to command"] ("A not commanding"; hence) *Without command:*—injussu Imperatoris, *without the general's command* or *order,* xx. 72.

in-nūmĕrābĭlis, nūmĕrābĭle, adj. [ĭn, "not"; nūmĕrābĭlis, "to be counted"] *Not to be counted, countless, innumerable.*

ĭnŏp-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [ĭnops, ĭnŏpis, "without means"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *inops*"; hence) *Need, indigence, poverty.*

inquam (inquĭo), v. def. *To say.*

in-scrĭbo, scripsi, scriptum.

scrībĕre, 3. v. a. [ĭn, "upon"; scrībo, "to write"] ("To write upon"; hence) Of a book as Object: *To give a title to; to entitle.*—Pass.: **in-scrībor**, scriptus sum, scrībi.

in-sĭpĭens, sĭpĭentis, adj. [for in-săpĭens; fr. ĭn, "not"; săpĭens, "wise"] *Not wise, unwise, foolish, senseless.*—As Subst. m.: *An unwise, foolish,* etc., *person.*

insĭpĭen-ter, adv. [for insipient-ter; fr. insĭpĭens, insĭpĭent-is, "unwise"] ("After the manner of the *insipiens*"; hence) *Unwisely, foolishly.*

insĭ-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for insătĭo; fr. insĕro, "to engraft," through verbal root INSA (= in; SA, root of sĕro)] *An engrafting, grafting.*

in-sŏle-ns, ntis, adj. [ĭn, "not"; sŏlĕ-o, "to be accustomed"] ("Not accustomed"; hence, "contrary to custom"; hence, "too great, excessive"; hence) *Haughty, insolent.*

insomn-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [insomnis, "sleepless"] ("The state of the *insomnis*"; hence) *Sleeplessness, want of sleep;* —at xiii. 44 in plur. to denote the frequent recurrence of the state.

in-stillo, stillāvi, stillātum, stillāre, 1. v. a. [ĭn, "into"; stillo, "to drop"] *To drop into; to pour into by drops.*

in-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-stătŭo; fr. ĭn, "without force"; stătŭo, "to set"] ("To set, put, place"; hence, "to raise, erect"; hence) 1. *To found, institute.*—2. *To train up, rear, educate.* — Pass.: **in-stĭtŭor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

institū-tum, ti, n. [institŭo, "to found *or* institute"] ("That which is instituted"; hence) 1. *Custom, habit,* etc. —2. *A regulation, ordinance, institution, law.*

in-strŭo, struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. v. a. [ĭn, "without force"; strŭo, "to build"] ("To build"; hence) *To build up* in anything; *to teach, train, instruct.*

in-tĕg-er, ra, rum, adj. [for in-tăg-er; fr. ĭn, "not"; tango, "to touch," through root TAG] ("Untouched"; hence) Of the mind: *Unimpaired, uninjured, sound.*

intel-lĭgo (intel-lĕgo), lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for inter-lĕgo; fr. inter, "between"; lĕgo, "to choose"] ("To choose between"; hence) 1. *To see, perceive, comprehend, understand.*—2. *To see, mark, perceive* by the understanding, *etc.*—Pass.: **intel-lĭgor**, lectus sum, lĭgi.

in-tempĕrans, tempĕrantis, adj. [ĭn, "not"; tempĕrans, "moderate"] ("Not moder-

ate"; hence) *Incontinent, profligate, debauched.*

inten-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for intend-tus; fr. intend-o, "to bend"] **1.** Of a bow: *Bent, stretched.*—**2.** Of the mind: *Bent, strung, prepared, ready.*

inter, prep. gov. acc.: **1.** *Between, among:*—inter se, *among themselves,* i.e. *mutually, one with another.*—**2.** Of things: *Among, in the midst of.*—**3.** Of time: *During,* etc.

inter-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. v. a. and n. [inter, "between"; dīco, "to speak"] ("To speak, *or* pronounce," a decision, *etc.*, "between" two parties; hence, "to make a decree," *etc.*; hence) **1.** *To forbid, prohibit, interdict.*—**2.** With Dat. of person and Abl. of thing: *To issue an edict,* or *prohibitory order,* to some person in some matter.—Impers. Inf. Pres. Pass.: **interdici,** *that a prohibitory order be issued;* vii. 22, where the clause mălе . . . interdīci forms the Subject of solet.—Pass.: **inter-dīcor,** dictus sum, dīci.

inter-dum, adv. [inter, "at intervals"; dum, prob. = dium, acc. of obsol. dius (whence diu) = dies, "a day"] ("At intervals during the day"; hence) *Sometimes, occasionally.*

intĕr-ĕo, īvi *or* ii, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [inter, "among"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go among" other things, *etc.*, so as to be no longer perceived; hence) *To perish.*

inter-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for inter-făcĭo; fr. inter, "between"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make" something to be "between" the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) *To destroy;* esp. *to kill, slay.*—Pass.: **inter-fĭcĭor,** fectus sum, fĭci.

intĕr-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, ĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for intĕr-ĕmo; fr. inter, "between"; ĕmo, "to take"] ("To take that which is between, *i.e.* to take from between"; hence) *To destroy, kill, slay.*

intĕrĭ-tus, tūs, m. [intĕrĕo, "to perish," through root INTERI] ("A perishing"; hence) Of persons: *Death, destruction,* etc.

inter-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [inter, "between"; sum, "to be"] Of time: *To be,* or *pass, between; to elapse, intervene.*

in-tŭĕor, tŭĭtus sum, tŭēri, 2. v. dep. [ĭn, "upon"; tŭĕor, "to look"] *To look upon, towards,* or *at; to behold, see.*

in-tus, adv. [ĭn, "in"] **1.** *Within, in the inside.*—**2.** *Within, in one's family* or **household.**

in-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. a. [īn, "upon"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] 1. *To come upon, light upon, find, meet with.*—2. *To light upon, discover.* — Pass.: **in-vĕnĭor**, ventus sum, vĕnīri.

inven-tum, ti, n. [invĕnĭo, "to discover"] ("That which is discovered"; hence) *A discovery, invention*, etc.

in-vĕtĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [īn, "without force"; vĕtus, vĕtĕr-is, "old"] ("To make *vetus*"; hence) 1. Pass. in reflexive force: ("To make one's self, *etc., vetus*"; hence) *To endure, continue*, or *remain, for a long time.*—2. P. perf.: *Of long standing, deeply rooted, firm*, etc.

invĭŏlāt-e, adv. [invĭŏlātus, in force of "inviolable"] ("After the manner of the *inviolatus*"; hence) *Inviolably.*

invīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To invite.*—2. *To summon, call.*—3. *To allure, entice, attract, tempt.*

in-vī-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Not desiring"; hence) *Unwilling, reluctant, against one's will* [īn, "not"; Sans. root vî, "to desire"].

i-pse, psa, psum, pron. dem. [for is-pse; fr. is, "this, that"; with suffix pse] *Self, very, identical.*—As Personal pron.: a. *One's self, its own self.*—b. Of 3rd person: *Himself, herself, itself.*

Irā-cundus, cunda, cundum, adj. [īra-scor, "to be angry"] *Very angry* or *wrathful; full of rage* or *passion.*

ir-rīdĕo, rīsi, rīsum, rīdēre, 2. v. a. [for in-rīdĕo; fr. īn, "at"; rīdĕo, "to laugh"] *To laugh at, ridicule, mock; to jeer* or *scoff at.*

irrĭgā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [irrĭg(a)-o, "to irrigate"] *An irrigating; irrigation.*

Is, ĕa, ĭd (Gen. ējus; Dat. ĕi), pron. dem.: 1. *This* or *that* person or thing.—As Subst. of all genders and both numbers: *The person*, or *thing, just mentioned; he, she, it; those persons, those, they; those things.*—As Abl. of Measure [§ 118]: **ĕo**, *By that*, i. e. *by so much*:—ĕo ... quo, *by so much ... by how much.*—2. Follod. by ut c. Subj.: *Such as*, etc.; *of such a kind as*, etc. [akin to Sans. pronominal root I].

Isocrătes, is, m. *Isocrates*, one of the ten great Attic orators, was born B.C. 436. After the unfortunate issue of the battle of Chæronēa he destroyed himself, in his 98th or 99th year [Gr. Ἰσοκράτης, "One of equal might *or* power"].

is-te, ta, tud (Gen. istĭus; Dat. isti), pron. dem. [is, "this,

demonstr. suffix te] 1. *that*, person or thing. ubst.: **istud**, n. *That hat.*—2. *Such, of such* etc.

-c, ist-æc, ist-oc *or* uc, demonstr. [contr. fr. ; fr. ist-e, "this *or* (i) connecting vowel; tr. suffix ce] *This*, or *me; this very; this.*— ost.: **istuc**, n. sing.: *same*, or *that very, that.*

a-c, adv. [for ist-im-c; , "that"; im, locative (=) ce, demonstrative ("From that very"; Of place: *From that lace, from that spot,*

adv.: 1. *Thus, in this manner, so.*—2. *In the ng way* or *manner.*—3. *a way, so.*—4. *By this so.*—5. *Accordingly.*— f extent or degree: *So, ; to such a degree.*— restrictive force: *So o slightly*, etc.—7. *On count, hence* [akin to i, "thus"].

Icus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. , "Italy"; a country urope] *Of*, or *belonging y; Italian.*

ue, conj. [ĭta, "thus"; and"] 1. *And thus,* .—2. *On this*, or *that, t; therefore.*

I-ter, tĭnĕris, n. [ĕo, "to go," through root I] ("The act of going"; hence) 1. *A journey.*—2. *A road, way, path.*

ĭtĕr-um, adv. *A second time, again* [akin to Sans. *itar-a*, "other"].

jam, adv. [prob. = eam, acc. sing. fem. of is] 1. *At that time; then.*—2. *At this time; now.*—3. *Soon.*—4. *Already.*

jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, jŭbēre, 2. v. a. *To order, command, bid.*

jūcundus, a, um, adj. [probably akin to jŏcus and jŭvo] *Pleasant, pleasing, agreeable, delightful.* ☞ Comp.: jūcund-ĭor; Sup.: jūcund-issĭmus.

jūdex, ĭcis, comm. gen. [= jūdec-s, for jūdĭc-s; fr. jūdĭc-o] ("One who judges"; hence) *A judge.*

jūdĭc-ĭum, ii, n. ("A judging"; hence) 1. *A trial.*—2. *A court of justice.*—3. *Judgment, opinion, decision.*

jū-dĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for jur-dĭc-o; fr. jus, jūr-is, "law"; dĭc-o, "to point out"] ("To point out what is law"; hence, "to pass judgment about"; hence) 1. *To judge.*—2.: a. With second Acc.: *To pronounce, declare, proclaim* a person to be that which is denoted by

the second Acc.—**b.** In Pass.: folld. by Nom. as complement: *To be pronounced, declared,* etc., as something.—**3.** With Objective clause: *To deem, consider, hold, think that,* etc.—Pass.: **jū-dĭc-or, ātus sum, āri.**

jŭgā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [jŭg(a)-o, "to bind"] *A binding* of a vine to rails.

jūre; see jus.

jurg-ĭum, ĭi, n. [jurg-o, "to quarrel"] *A quarrel, dispute, altercation.*

juris-consultus, consulti (or, as two words, juris consultus), m. [jus, juris, "law"; consultus, in force of "skilful, experienced"] ("One skilful, *or* experienced, with respect to the law"; hence) *A lawyer, jurisconsult.*

jū-s, ris, n. ("That which binds" morally; hence) **1.** *Law,* whether natural, human, or divine.—**2.**: **a.** *Justness, fairness, equity.*—**b.** Adverbial Abl.: **jūre,** *With justness, fairly, justly.*—**3.** Plur.: *Laws, enactments, ordinances.*—**4.** *Power, authority* [akin to Sans. root YU, "to bind"].

jus-sus, sūs (only in Abl. Sing.), m. [for jub-sus; fr. jŭb-ĕo, "to command"] ("A commanding"; hence) *A command, order.*

jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for *jur-tus; fr. jus,* jur-is, "law, justice"] ("Provided with *jus*"; hence) **1.** *Just.*—**2.** *Right, proper.*

jŭvĕnīl-ĭter, adv. [jŭvĕnīlis, "youthful"] ("After the manner of the *juvenilis*"; hence) *As a youth would; youthfully; like a youth* or *young man.*

1. jŭvĕn-is, is, adj. comm. gen. *Young, youthful.*—As Subst.: *A young person; a youth, young man* [akin to Sans. *yuvan,* "young"].

2. jŭvĕnis, is; see 1. jŭvĕnis.

jŭven-tus, tūtis, f. [jŭvĕnis, "young"] ("The state of the *juvenis*"; hence) **1.** *Youth, the season of youth.*—**2.** *The youth,* i. e. *young men.*

L., abbrev. of **Lūcĭus.**

lăb-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. a. [lăb-o, "to totter"; (e) connecting vowel; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make to totter"; hence) Of states as Object: *To bring near to ruin* or *overthrow.*—Pass.: **lăb-ĕ-fīo,** factus sum, fĭĕri.

lăb-or, ōris, m. ("The act of acquiring, *or* taking"; hence) *Labour, toil* [akin to Sans. root LABH, "to acquire"; Gr. λαβ, root of λα(μ)β-άνω, "to take"].

lac, lactis, n. *Milk* [prob. for mlact, akin to Sans. root MRIJ, "to rub, to stroke";

and so, "the thing rubbed *or* stroked," *i. e.* from the udder; also akin to γάλα, γάλακτ-ος].

Lăcĕdæmŏn, ŏnis, f. *Lacedæmon*, otherwise called Sparta (now Misitra), the capital of Laconia, a country of the Peloponnesus (now the Morea) in Southern Greece.—Hence, **Lăcĕdæmŏn-ĭus**, ĭa, ĭum, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Lacedæmon*; *Lacedæmonian*. —As Subst.: **Lăcĕdæmŏnĭi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Lacedæmonians* [Gr. Λακεδαίμων].

lăcertus, ī, m. ("The upper part of the arm"; hence) *The arm*.

lacrĭma, æ (old form dacrĭma), f. ("The biting thing"; hence) *A tear* [akin to Gr. δάκρυ; Sans. root DAṂÇ or DAÇ, "to bite"].

Lælĭus, ĭi, m. *Lælius* (*Caius*), surnamed *Sapiens* or "The Wise," the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger, was consul B.C. 140. Although not devoid of military talent, he was more of a statesman than a general. He seems to have been a man highly esteemed by all his contemporaries; and Seneca is found urging a friend to "live like Lælius."

Lāërtes, æ, m. *Laërtes*; a king of Ithaca, and father of Ulysses [Gr. Λαέρτης].

læt-or, *ātus sum*, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [læt-us, "joyful"] *To be joyful* or *joyous*; *to rejoice, be glad*.

lætus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Joyful, joyous, glad*.—2. *Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, delightful*. — 3. With Abl.: *Abounding*, or *rich, in*. ☞ Comp.: læt-ĭor; (Sup.: læt-issĭmus) [prob. akin to Sans. root LAS, "to shine"; also, "to delight"].

lāmentum, i, n. *A bewailing, lamentation; a cry of grief* or *sorrow*;—at xx. 73 in plur.

langue-sco (trisyll.), langŭi, no sup., languescĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [languĕ-o, "to be faint"] 1. *To grow* or *become faint, weak*, or *feeble*.—2. *To become inert, to grow inactive*.

langu-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [langu-ĕo, "to be languid"] 1. *Languid, faint, weary*.—2. *Feeble, weak*.

lap-sus, sūs, m. [for labsus; fr. lăb-or, "to glide"] ("A gliding"; hence) Of the shoots of the vine, *etc.*: *A spreading*, or *growing, here and there*.

larg-ĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. v. dep. [larg-us, "large"; hence, "bountiful"] ("To give bountifully"; hence) *To bestow, impart, grant, confer*.

lātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of fĕro.

lătus, ĕris, n. ("The ex-

tended thing"; hence) **1.** *A side,* whether of persons or things.—**2.** Of orators: *The lungs* [prob. akin to lātus, "broad, extended"].

laudā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [laud(a)-o, "to praise"] ("A praising"; hence, "praise, commendation"; hence) *A funeral oration,* in which the virtues, *etc.,* of the deceased were made the subject of praise.

laudā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] *Praised, commended, excellent.*

laud-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [laus, laud-is, "praise"] *To praise, commend, extol, laud.*

laus, laudis, f. *Praise* [prob. akin to Gr. κλύ-ω, and to Sans. root ÇRU, "to hear"; and so, "that which one hears" of one's self, in a good sense].

lax-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lax-us, "loose"] ("To loosen"; hence) With Abl.: *To set loose* or *free from; to relieve* or *deliver from.*—Pass.: **lax-or,** ātus sum, āri.

lect-ŭlus, ŭli, m. dim. [lectus, "a couch"] *A little,* or *small, couch; a little bed.*

lēgā-tus, ti, m. [lēg(a)-o, "to send with a legal commission"] ("One sent on a legal commission"; hence) **1.** *An ambassador.*—**2.** Milit. t.: *A lieutenant-general; a lieutenant.*

lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, lĕgĕre, 3. v. a. ("To lay, *or* put, together"; hence) **1.** *To collect, gather together.*—**2.** *To read* [Gr. λέγω].

lēn-īo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [lēn-is, "moderate, gentle"] ("To moderate"; hence) *To soothe, alleviate.*

lēnis, e, adj. ("Soft, smooth"; hence) **1.** *Moderate, not violent.*—**2.** *Mild, easy, gentle.*

Lĕontīn-us, a, um, adj. [Lĕontīn-i, "Leontini" (now *Lentini*), a town in the E. of Sicily] *Of,* or *belonging to, Leontini; Leontine.*—As Subst.: **Lĕontīnus,** i, m. *A man of Leontini; a Leontine.*

Lĕpĭdus, i, m. [lĕpĭdus, "agreeable, charming"] *Lepidus* (*Marcus*) was consul B.C. 187 and 175, and pontifex maximus B.C. 180. He died B.C. 152, or two years before the time at which the present dialogue is supposed to have taken place.

lĕvâsso, for lĕvāvĕro, fut. perf. of lĕvo.

lĕvis, e, adj. ("Light-moving"; hence) **1.** *Light,* as opposed to "heavy."—**2.** *Light, trifling, insignificant, trivial.*—**3.** *Empty, vain.*—**4.** *Mild, gentle.* ☞ Comp.: lĕv-ĭor; (Sup.: lĕv-issĭmus) [akin to Gr. ἐ-λαχ-ύς; Sans. *lagh-u*].

lĕv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lĕv-is, "light"] ("To make light"; hence) Of care, *etc.*, as Object: *To lighten, alleviate, mitigate.*

lex, lēgis, f. [= leg-s; fr. lĕg-o, "to read"] ("That which is read"; hence, "a bill," *i. e.* a proposition reduced to writing and read (to the people) with a view to its being passed into law; hence) *A law.*

lĭben-ter, adv. [for libent-ter; fr. lĭbens, lĭbent-is, "willing"] ("After the manner of the *libens*"; hence) *Willingly, cheerfully, with pleasure,* etc. ☞ Comp.: lĭbent-ĭus; (Sup.: lĭbent-issĭme).

lĭb-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (usually found only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n.: 1. *To please; to be pleasing* or *agreeable.*—2. Impers.: **lĭbet,** etc., *It pleases* or *is pleasing; it is agreeable,* etc. [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to desire"].

1. **lĭb-er, ri,** m. ("The inner bark, *or* rind, of a tree"; hence, as this bark was employed for writing upon) *A book.*

2. **lĭb-er,** ĕra, ĕrum, adj. ("Doing as one desires *or* pleases, pleasing one's self"; hence) *Free, unrestricted, unfettered, unimpeded* [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to desire"; Gr. *ἐ-λεύθ-ερος*, "free"].

lĭb-ĕri, ĕrōrum, m. plur. (the sing. *only in late Lat.*) ("The desired *or* loved ones"; hence) *Children* [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to desire *or* love"].

lĭbĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lĭber, "free"] 1. *To set free, to free.*—2. *To acquit* in a court of justice.—Pass.: **lĭbĕr-or,** ātus sum, āri.

lĭbīdĭn-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [lĭbīdo, lĭbīdĭn-is, "sensual desire"] ("Full of *libido*"; hence) *Sensual, voluptuous, licentious.*

lĭb-ido, ĭdĭnis, f. [lĭb-ĕo, "to please"] ("A pleasing" one's self; hence) 1. *Desire, eagerness, longing, inclination.*—2. In a bad sense: *Desire, passion, lust.*

lĭcent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [lĭcens, lĭcent-is, "acting according to one's own will"] ("The condition, *or* state, of the *licens*"; hence) *The acting according to one's own will* or *pleasure; licence.*

lĭc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (usually only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n. ("To be allowable *or* permissible"; hence) Impers.: **lĭcet,** etc., (*It*) *is permitted* or *allowed.*

lĭcet; see lĭcĕo.

Lĭcinĭus, ĭi, m. *Licinius*; a Roman name; see Crassus.

ling-ua (dissyll.), uæ, f. [ling-o, "to lick"] ("The licking thing"; hence) *A tongue.*

lĭtĕra, æ, f.: 1. *A letter* of the alphabet.—2. Plur.: *Literature, learning, letters.*

Lĭvĭus, ĭi, m. *Livius;* a Roman name; see, also, Andrŏnīcus, xiv. 50.

lŏcŭ-plē-s, tis, adj. [for loco-ple-ts; fr. locus, (uncontr. gen.) loco-i, "landed property"; ple-o, "to fill"] ("Full of landed property"; hence) *Rich, wealthy, opulent.*

lŏc-us, i, m. (plur. lŏci, m. and lŏca, n.) ("That which is put, placed, *or* situate"; hence) 1. *A place, spot,* etc.—2. *A topic* of discussion; *a matter, subject, point* [prob. akin to Gr. root λεχ, "to put"].

long-e, adv. [long-us, "long"] 1.: a. *Far off, at a great distance.*—b. Comp.: *Further.*—2. In time; *Long, for a long time.* ☞ Comp.: long-ĭus; (Sup.: long-issĭme).

long-inqu-us (trisyll.), a, um, adj. [for long-hinc-vus; fr. long-us, "long"; hence, "far off"; hinc, "hence"] ("Belonging to that which is far off hence"; hence) Of time: *Long, long continued, of long duration.*

long-us, a, um, adj.: 1. *Long* in extent or space.—2. In time: a. *Long, of long duration* or *continuance.*—b. Comp.: (a) *Too long.*—(b) As a modified Sup.: *Very long.* ☞ *Comp.: long-ĭor;* (Sup.: long-issĭmus) [akin to Sans. *dîrgha,* "long"].

lŏqu-ax, ācis, adj. [lŏqu-or, "to talk"] 1. *Prone to talk, talkative, loquacious.*—2. Comp.: a. *Too talkative.*—b. As a modified Sup.: *Very talkative.*

lŏqu-or, ūtus sum, i, 3. v. dep.: 1. Neut.: *To speak, talk.*—2. Act.: *To speak of* or *about; to say* [akin to Sans. root LAP, "to speak"].

Lūc-ĭus, ĭi, m. [lux, lūcis, "light"] ("One belonging to *lux*"; i. e. prps. "one born at day-break") *Lucius;* a Roman prænomen.

lū-dus, di, m.: 1. *Play, sport.*—2. Plur.: *Public games.*—3. As a proper name: *The Ludus;* the title of a work of the poet Nævius [prob. akin to Sans. root LAS, "to sport"].

2. **Lūd-us, i;** see 1. lūdus, no. 3.

lūgĕo, luxi, no sup., lūgēre, 2. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To mourn, sorrow, grieve.*—2. Act.: *To mourn, sorrow,* or *grieve for; to bewail* [prob. akin to Gr. λύζω, "to sob"; λυγρός, "sorrowful"].

lū-men, mĭnis, n. [for lucmen; fr. lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] ("That which shines"; hence) 1. *Light.*—2. *A lamp.*—3. Of persons: *A light* or *luminary; an ornament, glory.*

lū-na, næ, f. [for luc-na; fr. lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) *The moon.*

lŭo, lŭi, lŭĭtum *or* lūtum, lŭĕre, 3. v. a. ("To wash, lave"; hence) *To wash out*, i. e. *to atone for, expiate*, a crime, *etc.*

lū-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for lud-sĭo; fr. lūd-o, "to play"] *A playing, play, sport.*

lux, lūcis, f. [for luc-s; fr. lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] ("That which shines *or* is bright"; hence) 1. *Light.*—2. *The light of day, daylight.*—3. *The sight of all men, the public view, the world.*

Lysander, dri, m. *Lysander;* a Lacedæmonian, who by his natural abilities became one of the most distinguished diplomatists and generals of his native land [Gr. Λύσανδρος, "Man-looser"].

Lysĭmăchus, i, m. *Lysimachus;* used indefinitely of any Athenian citizen; vii. 21 [Λυσίμαχος, "Battle-looser"].

M., abbrev. of Marcus.

M', abbrev. of Manius.

M. F., abbrev. of Marci Filius, *etc.*

Mælĭus, ĭi, m. *Mœlius* (*Spurius*); a wealthy Roman knight, who in the great famine at Rome B.C. 440 bought *up corn in Etruria*, and sold it to the poor at a low price. He was accused of aiming at royal power, and was killed by the master of the horse, Ahāla; see Ahāla.

măg-is, comp. adv. [akin to mag-nus] *More, in a greater degree.*

măg-ister, istri, m. [root MAG; see magnus] ("He that is great *or* mighty"; hence, "a master"; hence) 1. *A master:*—Magister equitum, *Master of the horse;* the title of the commander of the Roman cavalry under a dictator, next to whom he held rank.—2. *A teacher* or *instructor.*

măgistĕr-ĭum, ĭi, n. [măgister, măgist(e)r-i, in force of "master of a feast"] ("A thing pertaining to a *magister*"; hence) *The office*, or *post, of master of a feast.* The ancient Romans used to appoint one of the company to preside at their revels. This was done by a throw of the dice. The name given to him was *Arbiter bibendi*, or *Magister* or *Rex convivii*, also *modiperator* or *modinperator.* The Greek term was συμποσίαρχος. This person seems to have directed everything at his pleasure; such as in what proportions the wine and water were to be mixed, for pure wine was seldom, if eve

used; how much each man was to drink; what fines should be inflicted for any breach of his regulations, *etc.*

măgistr-ātus, ātūs, m. [măgister, măgistr-i, "master"] ("The office, *or* rank, of a *magister*"; hence) 1. *Magisterial office, magistracy.*—2. *A magistrate.*

magn-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [magn-us, "great"] ("The quality of the *magnus*"; hence) 1. *Greatness, great size, vastness, magnitude.*—2. *Greatness* of mind, courage, *etc.*

magn-ŏpĕre, adv. [for magno ŏpĕre, the ablatives sing. of magnus, "great," and ŏpus, ŏpĕris, "work," respectively] ("With great toil," *etc.*; hence) *Greatly, very greatly, exceedingly.*

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: 1. *Great, large,* in the fullest meaning of the terms.—2. Of sound, *etc.*: *Powerful, loud.*—3. Of importance, *etc.*: a. *Great, important.*—b. Comp.: *Greater, more important.*—As Subst.: **mājōra**, um, n. plur. *Greater,* etc., *things;* vi. 17.—4. In age: a. *Great, advanced, old.*—b. Comp.: *Older, elder,* etc.:—majores natu, *older with respect to* (or *by*) *birth,* iii. 7 [§ 116].—5. Of degree: a. *Great.*—b. *Comp.: (a) As* a modified *Sup.: Very great;* i. 1.—(b) *Too great.* ☞ Comp.: mājor (= măg-ĭor); Sup.: max-ĭmus (= mag-s-ĭmus) [root MAG, akin to Gr. *μέγ-as,* Sans. *mah-a,* "great"; fr. Sans. root MAH, originally MAGH, "to be great, powerful," *etc.*].

mājor, us, comp. adj.; see magnus.—As Subst.: **mājōres**, um, m. plur. *Ancestors, forefathers.*

mājōres, um; see mājor.

măl-e, adv. [măl-us, "bad"] ("After the manner of the *malus*"; hence) *Badly.*

malle-ŏ-lus, li, m. [malleus, (uncontr. gen.) mallĕ-i, "a hammer *or* mallet"] ("A small hammer *or* mallet"; hence) *A hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot,* for planting.

mālo, mālŭi, malle, v. irreg. [contr. fr. mag-vŏlo; fr. root MAG (see magnus); vŏlo, "to wish"] ("To have a great desire for"; hence) *To prefer.*

mălum, i; see 2. mālus.

1. **māl-us**, i, f. ("An apple-tree"; hence) *A mast* of a ship [Gr. μηλ-έα].

2. **măl-us**, a, um, adj. ("Dirty, black"; hence) 1. *Bad* of its kind.—2. *Unfortunate, adverse, calamitous.*—As Subst.: **mălum**, i, n. *An evil; a misfortune, calamity* [akin to Sans. *mal-as,* "dirty"; Gr. μέλ-as, "black"].

māne, adv. *In the morning, early.*

măn-ĕo, si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n. *To stay*, or *remain*, anywhere [akin to Gr. *μέν-ω*].

Manĭus (abbreviated **M'**), ĭi, m. *Manius;* a Roman prænomen.

mă-nus, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A hand:* —esse in mănĭbus, *to be in (everybody's) hands*, i. e. *to be well known* [akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"].

Marcel-lus, li, m. [for Marcul-lus; fr. marcŭl-us, "little hammer"] *Marcellus (Marcus)*, who conquered and took Syracuse. When consul for the fifth time B.C. 208, he imprudently proceeded to reconnoitre the Carthaginian camp, in the neighbourhood of Venusia, and falling into an ambush was slain. Hannibal generously restored his dead body.

Marcus, i, m. [marcus, "a hammer"] ("Hammer") *Marcus;* a Roman prænomen.

Măsĭnissa, æ, m. *Masinissa*, a king of Numidia, a faithful and important ally of the Romans in their wars with the Carthaginians.

mā-ter, tris, f. *A mother:* —Magna Mater, *The Great Mother;* i. e. Cybĕle or Ops. By order of the Sibylline books *the image* of this goddess was brought from Pessĭnus in Phrygia to Italy, B.C. 205 [akin to Gr. *μή-τηρ*; Sans. *mâ-tri;* fr. root MÂ, in meaning of "to produce"; and so "the producer"].

mātūr-e, adv. [mātūr-us, in force of "speedy, quick"] ("After the manner of the *maturus*"; hence) *Speedily, quickly, in good time.*

mātūr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [mātūr-us, "ripe, mature"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *maturus*"; hence) *Ripeness, maturity.*

mātūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] **1.** *To ripen, make ripe, bring to maturity.* —**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To become ripe, arrive at maturity.*—Pass.: **mātūr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

mātūrus, a, um, adj.: **1.** *Ripe, mature.*—**2.** *Seasonable, timely.*

maxĭm-e, sup. adv. [maxĭmus, "greatest"] *In the greatest* or *highest degree; very greatly, especially, chiefly.* ☞ Comp.: măgis.

1. maxĭmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see magnus.

2. Maxĭmus, i, m. [maxĭmus, "greatest"] **1.** *Maximus (Quintus Fabius);* a descendant of the only member of the Fabian clan who survived the slaughter of his kinsmen by the Tuscans. He had three

agnōmĭna (see cognōmen), viz. *Verrucosus*, from a wart on his upper lip; *Ovicula*, from the mildness of his temper; *Cunctator*, from the cautious delay he exercised in the conduct of the war against Hannibal. He was consul five times: B.C. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209. It was in the latter year that he retook Tarentum, which had revolted to Hannibal B.C. 212.—2. *Such a person as Maximus; a Maximus*; v. 13.

mĕdĭtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [mĕdĭt(a)-or, "to meditate"] *A meditating, meditation, contemplation.*

mĕd-ĭtor, ĭtātus sum, ĭtāri, 1. v. dep.: 1. *To think* or *reflect upon; to muse*, or *meditate, about.*—2. P. perf. in pass. force: *Thought upon, meditated, contemplated, considered*; xx. 74 [akin to Gr. *μέδ-ομαι*, "to care for"].

mĕd-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj.: 1. *Middle, mid.*—2. *The middle* of that denoted by the subst. with which it is in attribution [akin to Gr. *μέσ-os*; Sans. *madh-yas*].

mĕdulla, æ, f. *Marrow.*

mel, mellis, n. *Honey* [akin to Gr. *μέλι*].

mĕlĭor, us, comp. adj.; see *bŏnus.*

mĕlĭus, *comp.* adv. [*adverbial neut. of* mĕlĭor, "better"] *In a better way, better*;—at viii. 25 supply dīcit with mĕlĭus.

mĕmento, mĕmentōte, imperat. of mĕmĭni.

mĕ-mĭn-i, isse, v. defect. [for men-men-i, reduplicated fr. Lat. root MEN; see mens] *To bear in mind, remember, recollect.*

mĕmŏr-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [mĕmor, "mindful"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *memor*"; hence) 1. *Memory, recollection, remembrance.*—2. *Memory*, i. e. *a time* of recollection or remembrance.

men-s, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) *The mind*, as being the seat of thought.—N.B. The expression *mentes dementes* in the quotation from Ennius at vi. 16 is an instance of *oxymōron*—a witty saying, the more pointed from its being absurd or paradoxical [Lat. root MEN; akin to Sans. *mán-as*, "mind"; fr. root MAN, "to think"; cf. also Gr. *μέν-os*].

men-sa, sæ, f. [root MEN, whence men-sus, part. perf. of mētĭor, "to measure"] ("The measured thing"; hence) *A table* of any kind.

men-sis, sis, m. [root MEN, whence men-sus, part. perf. of mētĭor, "to measure"] ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A month*, as a measure of time.

men-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [MEN, root of mĕmĭni, "to call to mind"] ("A calling to mind"; hence, as a result) *A mentioning, making mention, mention*:—mentionem facere (folld. by Gen. *or* dē and its case), *to make mention* (*of* or *about*).

Mĕtellus, i, m. *Metellus* (*Lucius Cæcilius*); consul B.C. 251, and again B.C. 247. He was appointed Pontifex Maximus B.C. 243; and died B.C. 221. In B.C. 241 he lost his sight in rescuing the palladium from the Temple of Vesta when on fire. As Cato was born B.C. 234, he would have been thirteen years old when Metellus died. Hence the term he uses of himself—*puer*—at ix. 30.

mētĭor, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. v. dep. *To measure* [root MET or MEN, akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"].

mĕtŭ-o, mĕtŭi, mĕtūtum, mĕtŭĕre, 3. v. a. and n. [mĕtus, uncontr. gen. mĕtŭ-is, "fear"] 1. Neut.: *To fear, dread.*—2. Act.: *To be afraid of; to fear*, or *dread*, a person or thing.

mĕ-us, a, um, pron. poss. [me, acc. sing. of ĕgo, "I"] *Of*, or *belonging to, me; my, mine.*

mīles, ĭtis, comm. gen. *A soldier.*

mīlĭt-āris, āre, adj. [mīles, mīlĭt-is, "a soldier"] ("Pertaining to a *miles*"; hence) *Military, pertaining to war.*

mīlĭt-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [mīlĭt-o, "to serve as a soldier"] ("A serving as a soldier"; hence) 1. *Military service*:—mīlĭtĭæ [§ 121, B. *b*], *on service, abroad, in the field.*—2. *Warfare.*

Mīlo, ōnis, m. *Milo*; a celebrated athlete whose bodily strength seems to have been of a most extraordinary kind. He is said to have carried a live ox on his shoulders along the stadium at the Olympic games, and afterwards, his appetite being in proportion to his strength, to have eaten the whole of it in one day. He was invested by his fellow-citizens with the command of their forces, and overcame and destroyed the Sybarites about B.C. 511—510 [Gr. Μίλων].

mĭnĭmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see parvus.

mĭn-or, us, comp. adj. [akin to mĭn-ŭo, "to lessen"] 1. *Smaller, less*;—at x. 33 the neut. minus is folld. by Gen. of "thing measured" [§ 131].—2. *Younger*; see parvus.

mĭn-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. a. *To make less; to lessen, diminish.*—Pass.: mĭn-ŭor

ūtus sum, ŭi [akin to Gr. *μίν-ύθω*, "to lessen"].

mĭnus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of mĭnor] 1. *Less, in a less degree.*—2. To make an emphatic negation: *Not at all, in no degree:* — quō mĭnus; see quōmĭnus.

mĭnū-tus, ta, tum: 1. P. perf. pass. of mĭnŭo.—2. Pa.: a. *Little, small, minute.*—b. *Trivial, insignificant.*

mīr-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, adj. [for mīr-ĭ-făc-us; fr. mīr-or, "to wonder"; (i) connecting vowel; făc-ĭo, "to make *or* cause"] ("Making, *or* causing, to wonder"; hence) *Wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary.*

mī-ror, rātus sum, rāri, 1. v. dep. ("To smile upon" in token of approval, *etc.*; hence) 1. *To wonder* or *be astonished.*—2. *To wonder* or *be astonished at* [akin to Sans. root SMI, "to smile"].

mīr-us, a, um, adj. [mīror, "to wonder"] *Wonderful, marvellous.*

mĭs-er, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [prob. akin to mær-ĕo, "to be sad"; mæs-tus, "sad"] *Wretched, miserable.* ☞ (Comp.: mĭsĕr-ĭor); Sup.: mĭser-rĭmus.

mĭsĕrā-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [mĭsĕr(a)-or, "to pity"] *To be pitied, deserving of pity, deplorable.*

mītis, e, adj. *Mild, gentle* in disposition, *etc.* ☞ Comp.: mīt-ĭor.

mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. ("To allow to go"; hence) 1. *To send, send forth.*—2. *To throw, cast, hurl, launch* a missile, *etc.*—Pass.: **mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

mŏdĕrā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [mŏdĕr(a)-or, "to govern"] *A governing; government, rule, control.*

mŏdĕrā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [mŏdĕr(a)-or, "to keep within bounds," *etc.*] *Keeping one's self within bounds; exercising self-control, observing moderation, moderate.*

mŏdĭc-e, adv. [mŏdĭc-us, "moderate"] ("After the manner of the *modicus*"; hence) 1. *Moderately, with moderation.* — 2. *Quietly, calmly*, etc.

mŏd-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [mŏd-us, "moderation"] ("Pertaining to *modus*"; hence) *Moderate.*

mŏdo, adv.: 1. *Only, merely*: —non modo, *not only*:—non modo non . . . sed, *not only not . . . but.*—2. In restrictive clause: *On condition that, provided that.*—3. Of time: *Now, just now, lately*:—modo . . . modo, *now . . . now; at one time . . . at another time.*

mŏ-dus, di, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence, "measure, measurement"; hence)

1. *A manner, method, way, mode.*—2. *Limit, bound,* etc. —3. *Moderation.*—4. *A due,* or *proper, measure* or *degree.* —5. With Gen. of pron., either separately or as one word: *Sort, kind:*—hujusmodi, *of this sort* or *kind;* hujuscemodi, *of this sort here, of this very kind;* istīusmodi, *of that sort* or *kind* [akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"; whence also *μέ-τρον,* "a measure"].

mŏlest-e, adv. [mŏlest-us, "troublesome"] ("After the manner of the *molestus*"; hence) *In a troublesome way; with trouble, annoyance,* etc.; —for moleste ferre see fĕro, no. 4.

mŏlest-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [mŏlest-us, "troublesome"] ("The quality of the *molestus*"; hence) *Trouble, annoyance,* etc.

mŏl-estus, esta, estum, adj. *Troublesome, annoying* [akin to Gr. *μογ-ερός,* "troublesome"].

mōl-ĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. v. dep. [mōl-es, "power, might"] ("To put forth *moles* about" a thing; hence) *To undertake, engage in, employ one's self about.*

moll-ĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [moll-is, "soft"] ("To render *mollis*"; hence) 1. *To soften.*—2. *To dispirit, dishearten, cast down.*—Pass.: **moll-ĭor,** ītus sum, īri.

mol-lis, le, adj.: 1. *Soft.*—2. *Agreeable, pleasant,* etc. [akin to Sans. *mrid-u,* "soft"; fr. root MRID, "to rub, to crush"].

moll-ĭter, adv. [moll-is, "soft"; hence, "calm, gentle"] ("After the manner of the *mollis*"; hence) *Calmly, gently, mildly, placidly.*

mŏn-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. a. ("To cause to think"; hence) *To warn, advise, admonish.* — Pass.: **mŏn-ĕor,** ĭtus sum, ēri [akin to Sans. root MAN, "to think"].

mŏn-ŭmentum, ŭmenti, n. [mŏn-ĕo, "to remind"] ("The thing serving to remind"; hence) *A monument* or *memorial* of any kind.

mōr-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [mos, mōr-is, "manner"] 1. *Provided,* or *furnished, with* certain *manners; having* certain *morals.*—2. *Provided with,* or *possessing,* a certain *character* or *nature; constituted, circumstanced.*

mor-bus, bi, m. *Sickness, disease* [prob. akin to Gr. *μόρ-Fος,* "disease"].

mōre; see mos, no. 1, b.

mŏr-ĭor, tŭus sum, i, 3. v. dep. *To die* [akin to Sans. root MRI, "to die"].

mōrōs-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [mōrōs-us, "morose"] ("The quality

morosus"; hence)
ess, peevishness, capt-

sus, ōsa, ōsum, adj.
nōr-is, in force of
ll"] ("Full of, *or*
ng in, *mos"*; hence)
d sense: *Self-willed,*
captious, morose.
, tis, f. [mŏr-ĭor "to
"A dying"; hence)

us, sūs, m. [for mord-
mord-ĕo, "to bite"]
ng"; *i. e.* "the act of
hence) *A bite.*
ālis, āle, adj. [mors,
"death"] ("Pertain-
ors"; hence) *Subject*
, perishable, mortal.

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtu
ēre, 2. v. a. ("To c
go"; hence) 1. *To m*
Mentally, *etc.: To mov*
[akin to Sans. root
go"].

mult-ĭ-plex, plĭci
[for mult-ĭ-plĭc-s; fr.
"much"; (i) connecti
el; plĭc-o, "to fold"]
folded"; hence, "th
many folds"; hence)
has many windings;
—2.: a. With Sing.
in collective force: *M*
many, numerous.—b.
ant, very great, repeat

mult-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭ
[mult-us, "much,
("The quality of the *n*

As Subst.: **a. multi**, ōrum, m. plur. *Many persons, many.* —**b. multa**, ōrum, n. plur. *Many things*; —at xxi. 78 supply commĕmŏrem ("should I relate") or dīcam ("should I say") with quid multa. ☞ Comp.: plūs; Sup.: plūrīmus [perhaps akin to πολ-ύς].

mūn-īo (old form mœn-īo), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [mœn-ia, "walls"] ("To wall"; hence) 1. *To build a wall*, or *raise fortifications, around; to fortify.*—2. *To defend, protect, secure, guard.* —Pass.: **mūn-ĭor**, ītus sum, īri.

mūnus, ĕris, n.: 1. *An office, duty.*—2. *A gift, present.*

mū-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. [for mov-to; fr. mŏv-ĕo, "to move"] ("To move much" from its place; hence) 1. *To change, alter.*—2. *To change, transform.*

nactus (**nanctus**), a, um, P. perf. of nanciscor.

Nævĭus, ĭi, m. *Nævius*; one of the earliest dramatic writers of Rome. Having given offence to a powerful Roman family, he was driven into exile, and died at Utica B.C. 202.

nam, conj. *For.*

nam-que, conj. [nam; que] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly.*

na(n)c-iscor, nactus and nanctus sum, nanciscī, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To get, obtain.*—2. *To meet with, find* [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, "to attain"].

nā-scor (old form **gna-scor**), tus sum, sci, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To be born.*—2. With Abl. of origin, *or* with ex: *To be born, sprung,* or *descended from.*—3. Of abstract things as Subject: *To arise, originate, be produced* [root GNA, another form of root GEN = γεν, akin to Sans. root JAN, in intransitive force, "to be born"].

nătā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [năt(a)-o, "to swim"] *A swimming.*

nā-tūra, tūræ, f. [nā-scor, "to be born"] ("A being born"; hence, "birth"; hence) 1. *Nature,* in the fullest sense of the term.—Adverbial Abl.: **naturā**, *By nature, naturally.* —2. *Nature,* i. e. *natural disposition, temper, character.*

nātūr-ālis, āle, adj. [nātūr-a, "nature"] *Of,* or *belonging to, nature; natural.*

1. **nā-tus**, tūs (found only in Abl. sing.), m. [nā-scor, "to be born"] ("A being born"; hence) *Birth.*

2. **nātus**, a, um, P. perf. of nascor;—at v. 14 folld. by Acc. of "Duration of time" [§ 102, (1)];—at xxiii. 84 supply esse with nātum.

nāv-ālis, āle, adj. [nāv-is

"a ship"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, a ship *or* ships"; hence) *Naval, sea-*.

nāvĭgā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [nāvĭg(a)-o, "to sail"] *A sailing*; i. e. the act of sailing; *navigation; a voyage.*

nāv-ĭgo, ĭgāvi, ĭgātum, ĭgāre, 1. v. a. and n. [nā-vis, "a ship"] 1. Act.: *To sail over, navigate.*—2. Neut.: *To sail.*

nāvis, is, f. *A ship, vessel* [akin to Gr. *ναῦς*; Sans. *naus*, "a ship"].

1. **nē**, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: a. *Not:*—ne quidem, *not even.*—b. (= nedum) *Much less.*—2. Conj.: a. *That not, lest* [§ 152, I, (2)].—b. After verbs of hindering: *That not, from.*—c. After words denoting fear: *That* [prob. akin to Sans. *na*, "not"].

2. **nĕ**, enclitic and interrogative particle: 1. In direct questions with verb in Indic. it throws force and emphasis on the word to which it is attached, pointing it out as the principal one in the clause or sentence; in this force it has no English equivalent.—2. In indirect questions with Subj.: *Whether:*—ne . . . an, *whether . . . or whether.*

Nĕarchus, i, m. *Nearchus;* a Tarentine, the intimate friend of Cato, who resided in his house and derived from him instruction in the tenets of the Pythagorean philosophy [Gr. Νέαρχος, "New Ruler"].

nec; see nĕque.

nĕ-ces-se, neut. adj. (found only in Nom. and Acc. sing.; sometimes used as a substantive, and in connexion with *sum* or *habeo*) [for ne-ced-se; fr. ne, "not"; cēd-o, "to yield"] ("Not yielding *or* giving way"; hence) 1. *Unavoidable, inevitable, not to be avoided.*—2. *Needful, requisite, necessary.*

nĕcess-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [nĕcesse, "necessary"] ("The state of the *necesse*"; hence) *Need, necessity, urgency, unavoidable force of circumstances.*

nĕ-fas, n. indecl. [ne, "not"; fas, "divine law"] ("That which is contrary to *fas*"; hence) *An impious*, or *wicked, deed; wickedness;*—at *v.* 13 folld. by Supine in u [§ 141, 6].

neg-lĕgo (**neg-lĭgo**), lexi, lectum, lĕgĕre, 3. v. a. [for nec-lĕgo; fr. nec, "not"; lĕgo, "to gather"] ("Not to gather"; hence) 1. *To overlook, neglect, disregard.*—2. *To be heedless of, to pay no attention to, to be careless about.* — Pass.: **neg-lĕgor** (neg-lĭgor), lectus sum, lĭgi.

nĕ-g-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To say* "no"; to decline.—2. Act.:

a. *To deny* or *refuse* a thing. —**b.** With Inf.: *To deny that* something is, *etc.; to say, maintain,* or *affirm, that* something is, *etc., not* [akin to Sans. root AH (h = gh), "to say"; with Lat. ne, "no," prefixed].

nēmo, mĭnis, comm. gen. [contr. fr. ne-homo; fr. ne, "not"; hŏmo, "a person"] *No person, no one, nobody.*—As Adj.: *No, not any.*

nē-quāquam, adv. [ne, "not"; quāquam, adverbial abl. fem. of quisquam, "any"] *Not by any means, by no means.*

nĕ-que (contracted nec), conj. [ne, "not"; que, "and"] *And not, nor:*—neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), *neither . . . nor.*

nĕ-quĕo, quīvi *or* quĭi, quītum, quīre, v. n. [ne, "not"; quĕo, "to be able"] 1. *Not to be able, to be unable.* —2. With Inf.: *I,* etc., *cannot.*

nē-scĭo, scīvi *or* scĭi, scītum, scīre, 4. v. a. [nē, "not"; scĭo, "to know"] 1. *Not to know, to be ignorant.*—2. In combination with quis in all cases and both numbers (*I know not whom* or *what*) = aliquis, *Some.*

Nestor, ŏris, m. *Nestor;* son of Nēleus and king of Pylos in Triphylia, famed for his wisdom and eloquence. He is *said to have lived* through three generations of men [Gr. Νέστωρ, "He who goes *or* departs"].

nentĭquam, *By no means, in no wise.*

ni, adv. *Not.*

nĭ-hĭl (contr. nīl), n. indecl. [apocopated fr. ni-hilum, for ne-hilum; fr. ne, "not"; hilum (= filum), "a thread"] ("Not a thread"; hence) 1. *Nothing;*—at ii. 4 folld. by Gen.—2. In adverbial force: *In no respect, not at all.*

nīl; see nĭhĭl.

nĭmis, adv. *Too much, too.*

nĭmĭus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Too much, too great.*—2. In adverbial force: *Too much, too greatly.*

nĭ-sĭ, conj. [nĭ (= nĕ), "not"; si, "if"] *If not;* i. e. *unless, except.*

1. nītor, nīsus and nixus sum, nīti, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To bear, rest,* or *lean upon* something.—2. *To exert one's self, labour, make efforts, endeavour, strive,* etc.

2. nĭt-or, ōris, m. [nĭt-ĕo, "to shine"] ("A shining"; hence) *Brightness, lustre, splendour.*

nixus, a, um, P. perf. of 1. nītor.

nō-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [no-sco, "to know"] ("That can be, *or* is, known"; hence) *High-born, of noble birth,* noble.

nōbĭl-ĭtas, ātis, f. [nōbĭl-

is, "noble"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *nobilis*"; hence, "nobleness"; hence) **1.** *Celebrity, fame, reputation, renown.*—**2.** *Excellence, superiority.*

nōbĭl-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. a. [nōbĭl-is, "renowned"] *To render renowned* or *celebrated; to make famous.* —Pass.: **nōbĭl-ĭtor**, ĭtātus sum, ĭtāri.

noctu, f. [abl. of obsolete noctus = nox, "night"] *By night; in the course of the night.*

noct-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [nox, noct-is, "night"] *Of,* or *belonging to, the night; nocturnal.*

nœnum, old form of dōn; see nōn.

n-ōlo, ōlŭi, olle, v. irreg. [contracted fr. ne-volo: ne, "not"; vōlo, "to wish"] **1.** *To not wish, to be unwilling.*—**2. Nōli, nōlīte** (imperat.), with follg. Inf.: (*Be thou,* or *you, unwilling to* do, *etc.;* i. e.) *Do not* do, *etc.,* that denoted by the Inf.

nō-men, mĭnis, n. [no-sco, "to know"] ("That which serves for knowing" an object by; hence) *A name.*

nōmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nōmen, nōmĭn-is, "a name"] **1.** *To name, to specify* or *mention by name.*—**2.**: **a.** *With* second Acc.: *To name, call,* or *term* an object that which is denoted by the second Acc.—**b.** Pass. with Nom. as complement: *To be named, called,* or *termed* something.—Pass.: **nōmĭn-or**, ātus sum, āri.

non, adv. *Not.*—Particular uses: **a.** Non when prefixed to words in order to qualify them often imparts to the expression a simple meaning exactly the reverse to that which it had before: non facĭle, (*not easily,* i. e.) *with difficulty;* non gravis, (*not heavy,* i. e.) *light;* non beatus, (*not happy,* i. e.) *unhappy.*—**b.** Non placed before a negative word forms, in connexion with it, a slight affirmative: non nunquam, *or* as one word, nonnunquam, (*not never,* i. e.) *sometimes;* non nullus, *or* as one word, nonnullus, (*not none,* i. e.) *some* [akin to Sans. *na* or *no*].

nōnāg-ēsĭmus, ēsĭma, ēsĭmum, num. adj. [contr. fr. nōnāgint-ēsĭmus; fr. nōnāgint-a, "ninety"] *Ninetieth.*

nōn-ā-ginta, num. adj. plur. indecl. [nōn-us, "ninth"; (a) connecting vowel; ginta (= κοντα), "ten"] ("Ninth-ten"; *i. e.*) *Ninety.*

non-dum, adv. [non, "not"; dum, "as yet"] *Not as yet, not yet.*

non-ne, interrog. adv.: **1.**

In direct interrogations: *Not?* —2. In indirect interrogations: *If not, whether not* [non, "not"; ne, akin to Sans. *na*, a negative particle].

nōrat, for nōvĕrat, 3. pers. sing. pluperf. ind. of nosco.

nō-sco, vi, tum, scĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. In Present tense and its derivatives: *To come to know, to become acquainted with.*—2. In Perfect tense and its derivatives: *To have become acquainted with*, i. e. *to know.*—Pass.: **nō-scor**, tus sum, sci [old form gno-sco; fr. root GNO, akin to Sans. root JÑÂ; Gr. γι-γνώ-σκω].

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos, plur. of ĕgo, "I"] 1. *Our, our own, ours.*—As Subst.: **nostra**, ōrum, n. plur. *Our own things.*—2. For meus: *My, mine.*

nōt-ĭtĭa, ĭtiæ, f. [nōt-us, (in active force) "knowing"] ("A knowing"; hence) 1. *Knowledge.*—2. With Gen.: *Knowledge of, acquaintance with.*

nŏt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nŏt-a, "a mark"] 1. *To mark* in any way.—2. *To brand* with disgrace, *etc.*

nō-tus, ta, tum, adj. [nosco, "to know"] 1. *Known, well-known.*—2. *Renowned, celebrated, famous.*

nŏvem, num. adj. indecl. *Nine* [akin to Sans. *navan*].

nŏvi, perf. ind. of nosco.

nŏv-us, a, um, adj. *New, fresh* [akin to Sans. *nav-a*; Gr. *νέ-ος*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night* [akin to Sans. *nakt-a*; Gr. *νύξ*].

nūgă-tor, tōris, m. [nūg(a)-or, "to jest, trifle"] *A jester, trifler.*

n-ullus, ulla, ullum (Gen. nullīus; Dat. nulli), adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. ne, "not"; ullus, "any"] 1. *Not any, none, no.*—2. *Of no account* or *moment; trifling, insignificant.*—3. = non: *Not, not at all;* xxii. 79.

num, interrog. particle: 1. In direct interrogations without any English force.—2. In indirect interrogations: *Whether.*

nunc, adv. *Now, at this time:*—nunc . . . nunc, *now . . . now, at one time . . . at another time* [akin to Gr. *νῦν* (fr. Sans. *nu* or *nú*), with c (for ce), demonstrative suffix].

n-unquam, adv. [for ne-unquam; fr. ne, "not"; unquam, "ever"] *Not ever, at no time, never.*

nuntĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nuntĭ-us, "a message"] 1. *To carry* or *bring a message* or *intelligence about; to report, announce.*—2. Impers. perf. pass.: **nuntĭātum est**, *It was announced;* xvi. 56, where the Subject of the verb is the

clause eum ... factum.—Pass.: **nuntĭ-or**, ātus sum, āri.

nū-per, adv. [for nov-per; fr. nŏv-us, "new"] *Newly, lately, recently, not long ago.*

n-usquam, adv. [for ne-usquam; fr. ne, "not"; usquam, "anywhere"] *Not anywhere, nowhere.*

nū-tus, tūs, m. [nŭ-o, "to nod"] ("A nodding"; hence) *A nod* of the head, *etc.*

O! interj. *O!*

oblectā-mentum, menti, n. [oblect(a)-o, "to delight"] ("That which delights"; hence) *A delight, pleasure,* etc.

ob-lecto, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. [for ob-lacto; fr. ŏb, "towards"; lacto, "to allure"] ("To allure towards" one; hence) *To delight, please,* etc. —Pass.: **ob-lector**, lectātus sum, lectāri.

oblītus, a, um, P. perf. of oblīviscor;—at vii. 21 supply esse with oblītum.

oblīvĭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [contr. fr. oblīvĭōn-ōsus; fr. oblīvĭo, oblīvĭōn-is, "forgetfulness"] ("Full of *oblivio*"; hence) *Very forgetful, that easily forgets, oblivious.*

ob-lī-viscor, tus sum, visci, 3. v. dep. ("To be melted away" from the mind; hence) *To forget;*—at vii. 21 folld. *by clause as Object* [prob. ob, "without force"; root LI or LIV, akin to Sans. root LÎ, "to melt"].

ob-mūtesco, mūtŭi, no sup., mūtescĕre, 3. v. n. [ŏb, "without force"; late Lat. mūtesco, "to become dumb"] ("To become dumb"; hence) *To hold one's peace; to become* or *be silent.*

ob-rēpo, repsi, reptum, rēpĕre, 3. v. n. [ŏb, "towards"; rēpo, "to creep"] ("To creep towards" one; hence) 1. *To creep up.*—2. *To steal gradually up.*

ob-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, rŭĕre, 3. v. a. [ŏb, "without force"; rŭo (in active force), "to throw down"] ("To throw down, overthrow"; hence) 1. *To cover* or *cover over.*—2. *To bury, conceal* in the earth, *etc.*

ob-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. a. [ŏb, "without force"; servo, "to watch," *etc.*] *To observe, mark.*—Pass.: **ob-servor**, servātus sum, servāri.

ob-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [ŏb, "over against"; sisto (neut.), "to stand"] ("To stand over against"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, *a*]: *To resist, oppose.*

ob-strŭo, struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. v. a. [ŏb, "towards"; strŭo, "to build"] ("To build

towards"; hence) *To block*, or *close, up*.—Pass.: **obstrŭor**, structus sum, strŭi.

obtū-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for obtu(n)d-sus; fr. obtu(n)do, in force of "to blunt"] ("Blunted, dull"; hence) Of the sight: *Impaired, weak, dim.* ☞ Comp.: obtūs-ĭor.

oc-cæco, cæcāvi, cæcātum, cæcāre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cæco; fr. ŏb, "without force"; cæco, "to blind"] ("To blind"; hence, "to darken"; hence) *To hide, conceal*.—Pass.: **occæcor**, cæcātus sum, cæcāri.

occă-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [occ(a)o, "to harrow"] *A harrowing*.

oc-cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for ob-cădo; fr. ŏb, intensive; cădo, "to fall"] ("To fall down"; hence) Of studies, pursuits, *etc.*: *To perish*.

occŭpātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of occŭpo.—2. Pa.: *Busy, engaged, occupied*.

oc-cŭp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-căp-o; fr. ŏb, "without force"; CAP, root of căp-ĭo, "to take"] *To take, seize*, or *lay hold of*:—occupatum interemit, (*slew . . . having been laid hold of*; i. e.) *laid hold of and slew*, or *slew . . . after he had seized him*; *xvi. 56*.—Pass.: **occŭp-or, ātus sum, āri**.

oc-curro, curri (rarely cŭcurri), cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [for ob-curro; fr. ŏb, "towards"; curro, "to run"] ("To run towards" one; hence) Mentally: *To occur* to one.

octingent-ēsĭmus, ēsĭma, ēsĭmum, num. adj. [octingenti, "eight hundred"] *Eight hundredth*.

octōg-ēsĭmus, ēsĭma, ēsĭmum, num. adj. [contr. fr. octōgint-ēsĭmus; fr. octōginta, "eighty"] *Eightieth*.

octō-ginta, num. adj. plur. indecl. [octo, "eight"; ginta (= κοντα), "ten"] ("Eight tens"; *i. e.*) *Eighty*.

ŏc-ŭlus, ŭli, m. ("The seeing thing"; hence) *An eye* [akin to Gr. *ὄκ-os*, Sans. *aksh-a*; prob. fr. a lost verb AKSH (= ÎKSH), "to see"].

ŏdĭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [ŏdĭ-um, "hatred"] ("Full of *odium*"; hence) *Very hateful, offensive, annoying, odious*.

ŏd-or, ōris, m. In good sense: *A scent, odour* [root OD, akin to *ὄζω* (= *ὀδ-σω*), "to have, *or* emit, a smell"].

Œcŏnŏmĭcus, i, m. *The Œconomicus*; a work by Xenophon on domestic economy [Gr. *Οἰκονομικός*, "Practised in the management of a house; economical"].

Œdĭpus, ŏdis and i (A. Œdĭpum, vii. 22), m. Œdip

king of Thebes in Bœotia, in N. Greece, and son of Laius and Jocasta [*Οἰδίπους*, "swollen-foot"].

offen-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for offend-sĭo; fr. offend-o, in force of "to annoy"] ("An annoying"; hence) *Annoyance, vexation.*

of-fĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for opfăc-ĭum; fr. (ops) ŏp-is, "aid"; făc-ĭo, "to perform," *etc.*] ("The performing, *or* rendering, of aid;" hence) 1. *A service* incumbent on one; *a duty, office,* etc.—2. *An* official *duty; service, employment, office.*

ŏlĕ-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [ŏlĕ-um, "oil"] *Of,* or *belonging to, oil; for oil; oil-.*

ŏlĕum, i, n. *Olive-oil, oil* [Gr. ἔλαιον].

ŏlīv-ētum, ēti, n. [ŏlīv-a, "an olive-tree"] ("That is provided with *oliva*"; hence) *An olive-yard.*

1. **Olympĭa**, æ, f. *Olympia;* a sacred region in Elis, a country of Peloponnēsus (now the Morēa) in S. Greece; x. 33. It was here that the Olympic Games, the greatest of the national festivals of Greece, were held every four years.—Hence, **Olympĭ-us**, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Olympia; Olympic.*—As Subst.: **Olympĭ-a**, ōrum, n. plur. *The Olympic Games,* in which the only prize was a garland of wild olive; v. 14 [Gr. Ὀλυμπία].

2. **Olympĭa**, ōrum; see 1. Olympĭa.

ŏ-mittō, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-mitto; fr. ŏb, "without force"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let go"; hence) *To pass over, leave out, omit.*

omn-ĭno, adv. [omn-is, "all"] *Altogether, wholly:*—non omnīno, *not at all.*

omnis, e, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. Of a class: *Every, all.*—b. *The whole of; all.*—2. Plur.: *All.*—As Subst.: a. **omnes**, ĭum, comm. gen. plur. *All persons, all.*—b. **omnĭa**, um, n. plur. *All things, everything.*

ŏnus, ĕris, n. *A burden, load;*—at i. 2 in figurative force [prob. akin to Sans. *anas*, "a cart"].

ŏpĕr-a, æ, f. [ŏpĕr-or, "to work"] ("A working"; hence) *Work, labour,* etc.:—ŏpĕrā meā, *by my agency; by my means* or *assistance.*

ŏ-pĕr-ĭo, ŭi, tum, īre, 4. v. a. *To cover, to cover over.*—Pass.: ŏ-pĕr-ĭor, tus sum, īri [for ob-pĕr-ĭo; fr. ŏb, "without force"; root PER, akin to Sans. root VṚI or VṚ, "to cover"].

ŏpĕr-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [ŏpĕr-a, "labour"] ("Full of, or abounding in, *opera*";

hence) *Active, busy, painstaking, laborious.*

ŏpertus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of ŏpĕrĭo.—2. Pa.: *Hidden, concealed.*

ŏpīn-ĭo, ōnis, f. [ŏpīn-or, "to think"] ("A thinking"; hence) 1. *Opinion, supposition, impression, expectation, belief.*—2. The *good opinion* which one entertains of another.

ŏport-et, ŭit, ēre (only in 3rd person and Inf. mood), 2. v. n. (*It*) *is necessary, fit, proper*, or *becoming; it behooves.*

oppĭdum, i, n. *A town.*

op-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for obprĕmo; fr. ŏb, "against"; prĕmo, "to press"] ("To press against"; hence) 1. Of fire: *To extinguish, put out, smother.*—2. *To destroy.*—3. Of personal Objects: *To come suddenly* or *unexpectedly upon; to surprise.*—Pass.: **op-prĭmor**, pressus sum, prĭmi.

op-s, is (Nom. Sing. does not occur, and the Dat. Sing. is found perhaps only once), f. [probably for ap-s, fr. root AP, whence ap-iscor, "to obtain"] ("The thing obtained"; hence) 1. Mostly plural: *Means* of any kind; *wealth, riches, resources.*—2. Sing.: *Help, aid, assistance.*

optā-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [opt(a)-o, "to desire"] *That may* or *can be desired; to be wished for* or *desired; desirable.*

optĭm-e, sup. adv. [optĭmus, "best"] *In the best way; best; very* or *exceedingly well.*

optĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. *Best.* ☞ (Pos.: bŏnus; Comp.: mĕlĭor).

op-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens.: 1. *To wish for, desire.*—2. With Inf.: *To wish*, or *desire, to* do, *etc.*—3. *To choose, select.*—Pass.: **op-tor**, tātus sum, tāri [akin to Sans. root ÂP, in desiderative force, "to desire to obtain"].

1. **ŏpus**, ĕris, n.: 1. *Work, labour.*—2. *A work* as the result of labour [akin to Sans. *apas*].

2. **ŏpus** (only in Nom. and Acc.), n. indecl. *Need, necessity.*—In connexion with some tense of sum used as an Adj.: *Needful, necessary.*

ōrā-cŭlum, cŭli, n. [ōr(a)-o, "to speak"] ("That which serves for speaking"; hence) *An oracle*, whether as a divine announcement or the place where such announcement is declared.

ōrā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [ōr(a)-o, "to speak"] 1. *A speaking, speech, language.*—2. *A speech, harangue, oration.*

ōrā-tor, tōris, m. [id.] *A speaker*, orator.

orb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [orb-us, "deprived"] ("To make *orbus*"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, *b*]: *To deprive of.*—Pass.: **orb-or**, ātus sum, āri.

ord-o, ĭnis, m. [ord-ĭor, "to weave"] ("A weaving"; hence) 1. *Arrangement, order.* —2. *Due*, or *regular, order; succession.*—3. *A row, line.*

ŏr-īgo, īgĭnis, f. [ŏr-ĭor, "to rise, *or* spring up"] ("That which is produced by springing up," *etc.*; hence) 1. *Birth, origin, descent.*—2. Plur.: **Or-īgĭnes**, um, f. *The Origines*; the title of a work composed by Cato.

ŏr-ĭor, tus sum, īri, 3. and 4. v. dep.: 1. *To rise.*—2. *To be born.*—3. Of things: *To spring, grow up*, etc. [root OR, akin to ὄρ-νῦμαι].

1. **ornā-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [orn(a)-o, "to adorn"] *Adorned, ornamented.* ☞ Comp.: ornāt-ĭor; (Sup.: ornāt-issĭmus).

2. **ornā-tus**, tūs, m. [orn(a)-o] ("An adorning"; hence) 1. *An ornament, decoration.* —2. *Splendid dress* or *attire.*

1. **ortus**, a, um, P. perf. of ŏrĭor.

2. **or-tus**, tūs, m. [ŏr-ĭor, "to be born from"] ("*A being born from*"; hence) *Origin, descent.*

os-tendo, *tendi*, tensum *or* tentum, tendĕre, 3. v. a. [for obs-tendo; fr. obs (= ob), "before *or* over against"; tendo, "to stretch out"] ("To stretch out before" one; hence) *To show, exhibit, display.*

ōtĭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [ōtĭ-um, "leisure"] ("Full of *otium*"; hence) *At leisure; unoccupied, unemployed.*

P., abbrev. of **Publĭus.**

pābŭlā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [pābŭl(a)-or, "to forage"] *A foraging, collecting of fodder.*

pā-bŭlum, bŭli, n. [pa-sco, "to feed"] ("That which effects the feeding"; hence) *Food, nourishment, sustenance.*

pac-tum, ti, n. [păc-iscor] ("That which is covenanted"; hence, "a covenant," *etc.*; hence) *Manner, method, way, means.*

pæne, adv. *Nearly, almost.*

palma, æ, f.: 1. *A palm, palm-branch.*—2. *A token*, or *badge, of victory; the palm, prize.*

pampĭnus, i, m. and f.: 1. *A tendril*, or *shoot, of a vine.* —2. *A vine-leaf; the foliage of a vine.*

Păn-āthēnāĭcus, i, m. *The Panathenaicus*; the name of a speech delivered by Isocrates at the Panathenæa, festivals in honour of Athēnē (*or* Minerva), as the guardian deity of Athens. These festiv-

als were of two kinds, the Greater and the Lesser. The former took place once in four years, in the third year of each Olympiad; the latter was celebrated annually. The prize in the several contests was a vase containing some oil made from olives taken from the ancient olive-tree in the Acropolis sacred to the goddess.

par, părĭs, m. [par, "equal"] ("One who is equal"; hence) *An equal, fellow.*

păr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To come forth"; hence, "to appear" at a person's command; hence) *To obey*;—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (4)].

păr-ĭo, pĕpĕri, partum, părĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. Of women: *To bring forth, bear.*—2. *To obtain, procure, acquire,* etc.—Pass.: **păr-ĭor,** tus sum, i [akin to Gr. φέρ-ω].

păr-ĭter, adv. [par, "equal"] ("After the manner of the *par*"; hence) *Equally.*

par-s, tis, f. ("That which is cut"; hence) 1.: a. *A part, portion.*—b. Adverbial Abl.: **parte,** *In part, partly.*—2. *Part, side, direction.*—3. *A part,* or *character,* on the stage [akin to Gr. φάρ-ω, "to cut"].

păr-um, adv. [akin to parvus] 1. *Too little, not enough*; —at i. 3 follḍ. by Gen. of "thing measured" [§ 131].—2. With Adj. or Adv. in negative force: *Not, un-.*

parv-ŭlus, ŭla, ŭlum, adj. dim. [parv-us, "small"] ("Very small"; hence) *Slight, trifling, petty.*

par-vus, va, vum, adj. [prob. akin to par-s] 1. *Small, little.*—2. Of things: *Little, unimportant, trivial,* etc. ☞ Comp.: mĭnor; Sup.: mĭnĭmus.

pas-tus, tūs, m. [for pasctus; fr. pasc-o, "to feed"] ("A feeding"; hence) *A feeding-place, feeding-ground.*

pă-ter, tris, m. ("A protector"; also, "a nourisher") 1. *A father,* as one who protects, *etc.*—2. Plur.: *Fathers, forefathers* [akin to Gr. πατήρ; Sans. *pi-tri,* fr. root PÂ, "to protect, to nourish"].

păter-nus, na, num, adj. [păter, păt(e)r-is, "a father"] 1. *Of,* or *belonging to, a father; such as a father* has, *etc.; paternal.*—2. *Inherited from a father, paternal.*

pătĭent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [pătĭens, pătĭent-is, "patient"] ("The quality of the *patiens*"; hence) *Patience.*

patrĭa, æ; see 2. patrĭus.

1. **patrĭ-us,** a, um, adj. [patrĭ-a, "fatherland"] *Of,* or *belonging to, one's father-land* or native country.

2. **patr-ĭus**, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [păter, patr-is, "a father"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a father; paternal.*—As Subst.: **patrĭa**, æ, f. *Father-land, native land* or *country.*

patr-ŭus, ŭi, m. [păter, patr-is, "a father"] ("One belonging to a *pater*"; hence) *A father's brother; a* paternal *uncle.*

paucus, a, um, adj. Of number: (Sing.: "small") Plur.: *Few.*

paulum, adv. [adverbial neut. of paulus, "little"] *A little, somewhat.*

Paulus, i, m. [paulus, "little"] 1. *Paulus* (*L. Æmilius*), who took the agnomen of *Macedonicus*, from his conquest of Macedonia in his second consulship, B.C. 168. His triumph took place in November B.C. 167, and was the most splendid Rome had witnessed up to that time. Scipio was his son, but had been adopted by P. Cornelius Scipio, elder son of the great *Africanus*, because he was without children.—2. *Lucius Æmilius Paulus*, consul B.C. 216. The battle of Cannæ, so fatal and disgraceful to the Romans, was fought in the consulate of C. Terentius Varro and *L. Æmilius* Paulus. *The engagement took* place in *opposition to the* advice and wishes of Paulus, who, when the Romans were defeated, refused to flee with his colleague, and fell gloriously fighting; XX. 75.

pauper-tas, tātis, f. [pauper, "poor"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *pauper*"; hence) *Narrow circumstances, poverty.*

păx, pācis, f. [for pac-s; fr. root PAC or PAG, whence păciscor, "to bind, to covenant"; pango, "to fasten"] ("The binding, *or* fastening, thing"; hence) *Peace*, as opp. to war.

pectus, ŏris, n.: 1. *The breast.*—2. *Heart, feelings, disposition*, etc.—3. *The breast, mind.*

pĕc-us, ŭdis, f. ("The thing fastened up"; hence, Sing. "a single head of cattle") Plur.: *Cattle* in collective force [akin to Sans. *paçu*, fr. root PAÇ, "to bind"].

pĕd-ester, estris, estre, adj. [pes, pĕd-is, "a foot"] ("Pertaining to *pes*"; hence, "that goes on foot, foot-"; hence) *On land, by land, land-.*

Pĕlĭas, æ, m. *Pelias*; a king of Thessaly, brother of Neleus, and half-brother of Æson. According to the commonly received account, it was *Æson* who was restored to youth by Medea's enchanted caldron, not Pelias: whereas Pelias was induced to urge

his daughters to attempt to restore him also to youth by the same means that Medea had employed in the former instance. But herein they were unsuccessful, and Pelias perished.

pĕn-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [pĕn-us, "provisions"] *Of, or for, provisions.*

pĕr, prep. gov. acc.: 1. Locally: a. *Through.*—b. *All over* or *about; amidst, throughout.*—c. Of local divisions, *etc.: Into.*—2. Of instrument or means: *Through, by, by means of*:—per se (plur.), *through*, or *of, themselves.*—3. In time: *Through, throughout, during, for.*

pĕr-ăcerbus, ăcerba, ăcerbum, adj. [pĕr, "exceedingly"; ăcerbus, "harsh" to the taste] *Very harsh* to the taste.

pĕrăc-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for pĕrag-tĭo; fr. pĕrăg-o, "to finish"] *A finishing, completion.*

pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "through"; ăgo, "to put in motion"] ("To put in motion through"; hence) 1. *To go through.*—2. *To carry through, complete, finish.*

per-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-căpĭo; fr. pĕr, denoting "completeness"; căpĭo, "to take"] (*"To take wholly"*; hence) 1. *To get, obtain, receive.*—2. Of the produce of the soil, *etc.: To collect, gather in, harvest.*—3. *To learn, become acquainted with, acquire by learning*, etc.—4. *To notice, observe, perceive.*—Pass.: **percĭpĭor**, ceptus sum, cĭpi.

percontor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [etym. uncertain, evidently not connected with cunctor; prob. pĕr, "through"; cunct-us, "all"] ("To go through all things *or* points" in a matter; hence, with accessory notion of inquiry) 1. Act.: With things as Object: *To ask*, or *inquire, much* or *particularly about.*—2. Neut.: *To ask, inquire, make inquiry.*

perdĭtus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of perdo.—2. Pa.: Morally: *Abandoned, profligate, flagitious.*

perdo, perdĭdi, perdĭtum, perdĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To make away with, destroy, ruin, overthrow*, etc.—2. *To lose.*—Pass.: **perdor**, perdĭtus sum, perdi [perhaps Gr. *πέρθω*, "to destroy"].

per-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "through"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead through"; hence) *To draw out, lengthen, prolong.*

pĕr-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. irreg. [pĕr, "through"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go through

hence) *To perish, to be destroyed.*

perfec-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for perfac-tus; fr. perfĭcĭo, "to complete," through verbal root PERFAC (= pĕr; FAC, root of făc-ĭo)] ("Completed"; hence) *Complete, excellent, perfect.*

per-fungor, functus sum, fungi, 3. v. dep. [pĕr, in "augmentative" force; fungor, "to discharge"] ("To discharge quite *or* completely"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, *a*]: *To fulfil, perform, execute*, etc.

pĕrĭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of pĕrĕo.

per-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, mănēre, 2. v. n. [pĕr, "to the end"; mănĕo, "to stay"] *To stay to the end, to continue, remain.*

per-mulcĕo, mulsi, mulsum, mulcēre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "all over"; mulcĕo, "to stroke"] ("To stroke all over"; hence) *To charm, please, delight.*

per-multus, multa, multum, adj. [pĕr, in "augmentative" force; multus, "much, many"] *Very much; very many.*

Persæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Persians.*—Hence, **Pers-ĭcus**, ĭca, ĭcum, *Of*, or *belonging to, the Persians; Persian* [Gr. Πέρσαι].

***per-sæpe**, adv. [pĕr, in "augmentative" force; sæpe, "often"] Very often, very frequently.*

per-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [pĕr, in "augmentative" force; sĕquor, "to follow"] 1. *To follow persevering, to continue to follow, to pursue.*—2. *To obtain.*—3. *To* a course of life: *To pursue, follow.*—4. *To set forth, treat of, relate, recount*, etc.

Persĭcus, a, um; see Persæ.

perspĭc-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [perspĭc-ĭo, "to see through" ("Seen through"; hence "transparent"; hence) *Clear, evident, manifest, perspicuous.*

per-stŭdĭōsus, stŭdĭōsa, stŭdĭōsum, adj. [pĕr, in "augmentative" force; stŭdĭōsus in force of "zealous"] With Gen. [§ 132]: *Very zealous of, very attentive to, very fond of.*

per-suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, suādēre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; suādĕo, "to advise"] ("To advise thoroughly"; hence) 1. With Acc. of neut. pr. and Dat. of person: *To bring conviction to* a person *that* something; *to convince, persuade*, a person *of*, or *that* something;—at xiii. 45 pass. constr.—2. Impers. Inf. Pass.: *To be persuaded*—Pass.: **per-suādĕor**, suāsus sum, suādēri.

per-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tĕ tĭnēre, 2. v. n. [for per

fr. pĕr, "thoroughly"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To reach,* or *extend,* to a place.—2. *To belong, relate, pertain,* or *have reference to.*

pĕr-ūtĭlis, ūtĭle, adj. [pĕr, in "augmentative" force; ūtĭlis, "useful"] *Very,* or *exceedingly, useful.*

per-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [pĕr, "quite"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] *To come quite* to a place, *etc.; to arrive;*—at ii. 6 folld. by adv. of the point arrived at.

pervers-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [pervers-us, "perverse"] ("The quality of the *perversus*"; hence) *Perversity.*

pĕs, pĕdis, m. ("The going thing"; hence) *A foot,* whether of men or animals:—pedibus, *on foot, afoot,* x. 34 [akin to Gr. *πούς, ποδ-ός*; Sans. *pâd,* fr. root PAD, "to go"].

pest-ĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, adj. [pest-is, "pestilence"; (i) connecting vowel; fĕr-o, "to bring"] ("Bringing pestilence"; hence) *Baleful, pernicious.*

pes-tis, tis, f. [prob. for perd-tis; fr. perd-o] ("The destroying thing"; hence, "plague, pestilence"; hence) *A pest, bane,* etc.

pĕt-o, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, ĕre, *3. v. a.* ("*To fly* towards"; hence) 1. *To seek, direct one's course to, proceed to, repair* or *go to.*—2. *To endeavour to obtain; to seek* or *strive after* [akin to Sans. root PAD, which is connected with Gr. *πίπτω*, "to fall," and *πέτομαι*, "to fly"].

pĕtŭlant-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [pĕtŭlans, pĕtŭlant-is, "petulant"] ("The quality of the *petulans*"; hence) *Sauciness, wantonness, impudence, petulance.*

Philippus, i, m. *Philippus* (*Q. Marcius*); consul B.C. 169.

philŏsŏphĭa, æ, f. *Philosophy* [Gr. *φιλοσοφία*].

philŏsŏphus, i, m. *A philosopher* [Gr. *φιλόσοφος*].

Pīcen-s, ntis, adj. [Pīcēnum, "Picenum" (now the territory of "Ancona"); a district of ancient Italy famed for the excellence of its fruits and oil] *Of,* or *belonging to, Picenum; Picene, Picentine.*

pĭ-e, adv. [pĭ-us, "pious, affectionate"] 1. *Piously.*—2. *Affectionately.*

pĭ-ĕtas, ĕtātis, f. [pĭ-us, (towards the gods) "pious"; (towards parents, *etc.*) "affectionate"] ("The quality of the *pius*"; hence) 1. *Piety.*—2. *Filial affection,* etc.

pĭla, æ, f. *A ball* for playing.—*Pila* is a general term used to specify the four different species of balls with which the Romans used to play.

These were termed: a. *Follis* ("Air-ball *or* wind-ball"); this was inflated, and of about the size of a bladder. The players had the right arm covered with a guard from the elbow to the wrist; and with this they struck the ball when thrown by one of those engaged in the game.—b. *Harpastum* (Gr. ἁρπαστόν = "That which is seized *or* snatched"); this was smaller than the preceding. The game in which it was used was played by two parties, each of which endeavoured to seize the ball and throw it out of bounds; so that, with the exception of the hands being used instead of the feet, this resembled our football.—c. *Paganica* ("Country-ball *or* Village-ball"); this was of a yet smaller size, and was made of leather stuffed with feathers. How it was used is not known, as it is only mentioned in two passages of Martial.—d. *Trigon* (Gr. τρίγων, "Triangle-ball"); this was the least of all, and, unlike the others, was hard. The game in which it was used was played by three persons standing so as to form a triangle. Each of them was furnished with a ball in each hand, both of which balls it was necessary for him to throw to the others, receiving back two in return.

piscis, is, m. *A fish.*

Pisistrătus, i, m. *Pisistratus*, an Athenian, the son of Hippocrătes, was born about B.C. 612, and possessed himself of supreme power at Athens [Gr. Πεισίστρατος, "Persuader of the army"].

plăc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be pleasing* or *agreeable; to please.*—2. Impers.: **plăcet**, *It pleases; seems good* or *agreeable* [perhaps akin to Sans. root PRĪ, "to please," also "to love"; whence Gr. φιλ-έω].

plăc-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [plăc-ĕo, "to please"] ("Pleasing"; hence) *Gentle, mild, calm, placid.*

plān-e, adv. [plān-us, "level, flat"; hence, "plain, clear"] ("After the manner of the *planus*"; hence) 1. *Plainly, clearly, evidently.*—2. *Wholly, entirely, completely, quite.*

plan-ta, tæ, f. [plān-o, "to flatten"] ("The flattened thing"; hence, "the sole" of the foot; hence, from the position of the *planta*) *A scion, set, setting, slip, cutting* set in the ground.

Plăto, ōnis, m. *Plato*; a Greek philosopher, the disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic philosophy. He was born B.C. 430, and died

about B.C. 347 [Gr. Πλάτων, "Wide, *or* Spreading, One"].

plaudo, plausi, plausum, plaudĕre, 3. v. a. ("To clap, beat, strike"; hence, "to clap the hands"; hence) 1. *To approve, applaud.*—2. Phrase: **plaudīte**, *Applaud ye, give your applause;*—an expression always used by an actor when the play was ended:—ad plaudite, *to*, or *up to, the* plaudite, *i. e.* to the end of the play, xix. 70, where the expression is used figuratively of the end of life. Moreover *plaudite* is there used as an indeclinable word, and forms, as it were, an Acc. dependent on *ăd.*

plau-sus, sūs, m. [for plaud-sus; fr. plaud-o, "to clap the hands"] *A clapping of the hands; applause, approbation.*

Plautus, i, m. *Plautus;* a celebrated Roman comic poet, born B.C. 254, and died B.C. 184, in his seventieth year. *Truculentus* and *Pseudolus* were the names of two of his comedies; xiv. 50.

plēb-s, is, f. *The multitude* or *mass; the populace* [akin to Gr. πλῆθ-os, "a multitude"].

plē-nus, na, num, adj. [plĕ-o, "to fill"] 1. *Full.*—2. With Gen. or Abl. [§ 119, *b*]: *Filled with, full of.*—In ancient Latin poetry there was a peculiar elision of the final *s* of words ending in *us*, and that even before a consonant. Thus at i. 1 *plēnus fidei* is to be pronounced *plenŭ fidēi.* Observe also that the *e* in *fidei* is lengthened by poetic licence.

plērăque, plērīque; see plērusque.

plērumque, adv. [adverbial neut. of plērusque] *For the most part, generally, in general.*

plērusque, plerăque, plerumque, adj. [a strengthened form of plērus, "very many"] 1. Sing.: *The larger*, or *greater, part of.*—2. Plur.: *Very many, a very great part, most of.*—As Subst.: a. **plērīque**, m. plur. *Most*, or *very many, persons; a considerable portion, the majority.*—b. **plērăque**, n. plur. *Most things, most of the things, very many things.*

plūres, ĭum; see 1. plus.

plū-rĭmus, rĭma, rĭmum, sup. adj. [PLE, root of plĕ-o, "to fill"; (i) connecting vowel; sĭmus, superl. suffix: = ple-i-sĭmus; changed as follows: plei-sĭmus, plī-sĭmus, ploi-sĭmus, ploi-rūmus, plūrĭmus] ("Most, *or* very, full"; hence) 1. Sing.: *Very much.*—2. Plur.: *Very many, most numerous.*

1. plūs, plūris (Plur. **plūres**, plūra), comp. adj. [contr. and changed fr. ple-or; PLE, root of plē-o, "to fill"; comparative suffix, "or"] ("Fuller"; hence) **1.**: **a.** *More*;—at xviii. 65 folld. by Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 131].—**b. plūris**, *of more worth*, or *value* [§ 128, *a*]; xvii. 61.—**2.** Plur.: **a.** *More*.—As Subst.: **plūra**, n. *More things*;—at i. 3 plura is dependent on prōferre, "to adduce"; or dīcēre, "to say."—**b.** *Several, very many*.—As Subst.: **plūres**, ĭum, m. plur. *Several*, or *very many, persons*.

2. plus, adv. [1. plus.] *More*.

pō-cŭlum, cŭli, n. ("That which serves for drinking"; hence) *A cup, goblet* [akin to Sans. root PÂ, "to drink"].

Pœni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Pœni*, or *Carthaginians*.—**Pūn-ĭcus** (for **Pœn-ĭcus**), ĭca, ĭcum, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Pœni* or *Carthaginians*; *Punic, Carthaginian*:—Punicum bellum, *Punic* or *Carthaginian war*; that named at x. 32 is the second, which continued from B.C. 218 to B.C. 201. The first lasted from B.C. 264 to B.C. 241; the third and last began B.C. 150, and issued in the total destruction of Carthage and the Carthaginian power B.C. 146: see Scīpĭo, no. 1.

pœn-ĭtet, ŭit, no sup. 2. v. a. impers. [pœn-īo, īo, "to punish"] ("ishes," *etc.*; hence) Acc. of person and thing [§ 134]: *It* one of something; etc., *repent of*; *I*, etc. or *am sorry, for* someth at xxiii. 84 pœnĭtet has isse for Subject.—**2.** W of person alone: *It repe I*, etc., *repent, grieve, a*

pŏēta, æ, m. *A po* ποιητής].

pol-lĭcĕor, lĭcĭtus s ērī, 2. v. dep. [for pot fr. inseparable prefi "much"; lĭcĕor, "t at an auction] ("To bi *or* largely"; hence) *To hold forth*, or *pr* thing.—**2.** Neut.: *To promise, to promise*.

pōmārĭ-um, i, n. [us, "of, *or* belonging *or* fruit-trees"] *A fr den*, or *orchard*.

pōmum, i, n.: **1.** any kind.—**2.** *An appl*

pond-us, ĕris, n. [fo us; fr. pend-o, "to w ("A weighing thing"; "a weight" used in hence) *A weight, burde mass*.

pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. [usually rega contracted fr. posĭno (inseparable prefix wit

ve force; sĭno, "to let
), "to let down quite";
ıer fr. a root POS] *To
ıce, lay*, or *set*.—Pass.:
pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

fex, fĭcis, m. *A ponti-*
. *a* Roman *high-priest*,
f:—Pontĭfex Maxĭmus,
ief Pontiff, the title of
d of the college of the
. He was created by
ıle, while the others were
by the college [prob.
ınt-ĭ-fac-s; fr. *punt*
fr. *pūnant*, part. pres.
s. PŪ, "to purify"),
ing"; (i) connecting
"; făc-ĭo, "to do"; and
ally, "He who does the
ıg," *i.e.* "the puri-

fĭc-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj.
ex, pontĭfĭc-is, "a
"] *Of*, or *pertaining to*,
iff or *the pontiffs*;
al.

ius, ĭi, m.: 1. *Pontius;*
ther of the Samnite
, C. Pontius, by whom
ıan army was entangled
ile called the "Caudine
(in the neighbourhood
ventum), and reduced
necessity of surrender-
c. 320. Pontius ad-
is son to dismiss the
f his prisoners without
by which the Romans
bound to the Samn-
he strongest ties of gratitude. When this advice was not followed, he next urged him to kill every man, so that the power of Rome might be weakened. This course was also rejected. The general followed his own plan and sent the Romans under the yoke, whereby the bitterest feelings of hostility were excited, and a resolution engendered of fully and speedily wiping out this disgrace upon the Roman arms. This was done in the following year (B.C. 319), when the Samnites were themselves forced to pass under the yoke, xii. 41.—2. *Pontius* (*Titus*); a centurion mentioned x. 33.

pŏ-pŭl-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence) 1. *A people.*—2. *The* Roman *people* [prob. for pol-pol-us, fr. πολ-ύς, "much"; plur., "many"].

porcus, i, m.: 1. *A hog, pig.*—2. In collective force: *Hogs, pigs, swine.*

porro, adv. ("Forward, further on"; hence) 1. *Furthermore, moreover.*—2. *Aforetime, formerly* [Gr. πόῤῥω].

por-tus, tūs, m. *A harbour, haven, port*, whether actual or figurative [prob. akin to περ-άω, "to pass through", πόρ-ος, "a way"].

possum, pŏtŭi, no sup., posse, v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pŏt-is, "able"; sum, "to be

1. *To be able*, or *powerful; to have power* to do, *etc.*, something; (*I, you, he*, etc.) *can*, etc.;—at xx. 72 possis (the second person sing. of subj. pres.) is used indefinitely, in the force of the English "one," *etc.*; and French "on," *etc.*—2. *To avail*, etc.

post, adv. and prep. [perhaps contracted from pōne, "behind"; est, "it is"] 1. Adv.: Of time: *Afterwards, after, later*, etc.:—post quam, *after that.*—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: a. Of place: *After, behind.*—b. Of time: *After, subsequent to.*

post-ĕa, adv. [probably for post-eam; *i. e.* post, "after"; ĕam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this," "that"] *After this* or *that; afterwards, subsequently, later.*—In combination with quam, or as one word: *After that.*

postĕr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [postĕrus, "coming after"] ("The state of the *posterus*"; hence) *Future time, after ages, posterity.*

post-ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [post, "after, afterwards"] *Coming after, following next.*—As Subst.: **postĕri**, ōrum, m. plur. (*Those who come after*, i. e.) *Posterity.*

postŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [usually considered akin to posco, "to require"] *To ask, dem*
desire.

Postŭm
(*Spurius*
consuls d
ine Forks

pōt-ĭo,
drink"]
A drink,

pŏt-ĭo
dep. [p
("To bec
With Ge
ter of; t
session of

pōtĭun
fr. pōtĭor

pŏt-ĭu
verbial n
ferable"
way"; h
ference.

præcep
præcap-tu
order," t

PRÆCAP
of căpĭo)
mand, in
rule, prec

præ-cĭ
3. v. a.
præ, be
off"] ("
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tremity
In speaki
Object:
shortly,
xvi. 57 s
brĕvi.

ə-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, e, 3. v. a. and n. [for ăpĭo; fr. præ, "before-"; căpĭo, "to take"] take beforehand"; hence) t.: a. *To enjoin, direct*, , *bid, command.*—b. *To rules*, or *precepts, about.* Neut.: *To give rules* or *pts.*

eclār-e, adv. [præclār- n force of "excellent"] ter the manner of the *larus*"; hence) *Excel-, right well, admirably.*

ə-clārus, clāra, clārum, [præ, in "augmenta- force; clārus, "bright"] ry bright *or* clear";) *Splendid, noble, re- able, distinguished, il- ious, admirable, famous, ous.*—As Subst.: **præ-**, ōrum, n. plur. *Noble*, or *able, things.*

præ-dīco, dixi, dictum, ə, 3. v. a. [præ, "before-"; dīco, "to speak"] speak beforehand";) *To foretell, predict.*

ræ-dīco, dīcāvi, dīcātum, ə, 1. v. a. [præ, "public- dīco, "to proclaim"] *proclaim publicly; to re, publish, state, an- e.*—2. Without nearer *t: To vaunt, boast, make*

d-ĭtus, ĭta, ĭtum, adj. "*before or above*"; *ajor.*

d-o, "to give"] ("Gifted before *or* above" others, with something; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, *a*, (2)]: *Endued, endowed, provided with.*

præ-m-ĭum, ĭi (Gen. præmī, i. 1), n. [for præ-em-ĭum; fr. præ, "beyond *or* above"; ĕm-o, "to take"] ("A taking beyond *or* above" others; "that which is taken beyond *or* above" others; hence) **1.** *Profit, advantage, benefit.*—**2.** *Reward, recompense*, etc.

præ-scrĭbo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; scrībo, "to write"] ("To write before *or* in front; to prefix in writing"; hence) **1.** *To order, appoint, ordain.*—**2.** *To direct, prescribe.*—Pass.: **præ-scrĭbor**, scriptus sum, scrībi.

præ-ser-tim, adv. [præ, "before"; sĕr-o, "to arrange"] ("By an arranging before"; hence) *Especially, particularly.*

præsĭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [præsĭd-ĕo, "to sit before"; hence, "to guard"] ("A guarding"; hence) **1.** *Protection, defence.*—**2.** *A protecting force, garrison*, etc.

præstā-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [præst(a)-o, in force of "to be superior, to surpass"] Superior, surpassing, excellent, distinguished. Comp. **præstābĭl-ĭor.**

L

ta-ns, ntis, adj. [id.] *or, distinguished, excel-* Comp.: præstant- up.: præstant-issĭmus). sto, stĭti, stĭtum and , stāre, 1. v. n. [præ, "; sto, "to stand"] tand before"; hence) *superior, to surpass,* tc.

stringo, strinxi, stric- tringĕre, 3. v. a. [præ, ront"; stringo, "to ("To bind, *or* fasten, t"; hence, "to bind "; hence) *To obscure, nder dull.*

sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. "before"; sum, "to To be before" a thing on; hence) With Dat. , (4); § 107, *b*]: *To over; to have the* or *command, of.*

er-ĕā, adv. [for præter- r. præter, "beyond";

prātum, i, n. *A n*

prīm-ārĭus, ārĭa adj. [prīm-us, "first *or* belonging to, hence) *Of the first ra principal.*

prīm-o, prīm-u [prīm-us, "first"] 1 *at first, in the first in the first place.*—2 *first time.*

prīm-um; see prī

prī-mus, ma, mu adj. [for præ-mus; "before"; with su mus] ("Most before 1. *First, the first.*—2. *foremost.*—**b.** *The foremost, part of* noted by the subst. it is in attribution. *first who* or *that* do thing, *etc.*—**4.** *Fir principal, especial.*— ial expression: in *especially.* Co

is, "chief"] or condition, of "; hence) 1. *The of place; the pre-* —2. *Chief authority, hip, the chief* or

-ĭum, ĭi, n. [princeps, "first"] ("That longs to the *prin-* ence) *A beginning, ment.*

ĭus, tĭna, tĭnum, ol. pris, "before"]

tus, tum, adj. , "to make *privus,*" le"] ("Made single" ers; hence, "of, *or* to, an individual hence) *Private, in-* —As Subst.: **prīvā-** *A private person;* t in any public office,

āvi, ātum, āre, 1. -us, "single"] ("To *vus*"; hence) With 19, *b*]: *To bereave of.*—Pass.: **prīv-** um, āri.

ep. gov. abl. ("Be- ice) 1. *For, instead r, as.*—3. *For, in* .—4. *For, in behalf or, in accordance In proportion to*

adv. [prŏb-us, ("After the man-ner of the *probus*"; hence) *Well, properly, thoroughly.*

prŏb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prŏb-us, "good"] *To esteem,* or *regard, as good; to be satisfied with, approve of,* etc. — Pass.: **prŏb-or**, ātus sum, āri.

prŏbrum, i, n.: 1. *Disgrace, shame, dishonour.*—2. *A disgraceful act; disgraceful,* or *shameful, conduct.*

prŏ-bus, ba, bum, adj. [pro, "before"] ("That is before" other persons or things; hence) 1. *Good.*—2. *Upright, virtuous, modest.*

prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forth"; cēdo, "to go"] 1. *To go forth* or *out; to go forwards, advance, proceed.*—2. *To advance* in age.

prōcĕr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [prōcĕr-us, "lofty"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *procerus*"; hence) *Loftiness, height;*—at xvii. 59 in plur. —When a quality common to several things or persons is mentioned, the plural of abstract nouns is sometimes used as above.

prō-crĕo, crĕāvi, crĕātum, crĕāre, 1. v. a. [pro, "forth"; crĕo, "to bring forth"] *To bring forth, produce.*

prŏcul, adv. [PROCUL, a root of procello, "to drive forwards"] ("Driven forwards";

off.

prŏd-ĭtĭo, ĭtĭōnis, f. [prou-*o*, "to betray"] *A betraying, betrayal.*

prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forth *or* forwards"; do, "to put"] ("To put forwards"; hence) 1. *To betray perfidiously.*—2. *To hand down, transmit*:—proditum est, *it has been handed down*, etc., xviii. 63, where the narrative quum Athenis . . . sessum recepisse is its Subject.—Pass.: **prŏ-dor**, dĭtus sum, di.

prŏ-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forwards"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead forwards"; hence) *To draw out, prolong.*

prœlĭum, ĭi, n. *A battle, engagement, fight.*

prŏ-fect-o, adv. [for pro- : fr. pro, "for"; fact- ("For a deed".

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Comp.: prŏp-ĭus; Sup.: proxĭme (= prop-sĭme).

prŏpĭus, comp. adv.; see prŏpe.

prŏprĭus, a, um, adj. *One's, etc., own; peculiar, proper.*

prop-ter, adv. and prep.: [prŏp-e, "near"] 1. Adv.: *Near, nigh at hand.*—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: *On account of.*

prōsĭent = prōsint, 3. pers. plur. pres. subj. of prōsum.

prō-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. n. and a. [for prō-spĕcĭo; fr. pro, "before"; spĕcĭo, "to see"] ("To see before" one; hence) 1. Neut.: With Dat. [§ 107]: *To look out for, to provide for.*—2. Act.: a. *To foresee.*—b. With Acc.: *To look out for, provide for.*

prō-sum, fŭi, desse, v. n. [pro, "for"; sum, "to be"] ("To be for" a person *or* thing; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To be useful* or *of use to; to do good to; to profit, benefit.*

prōvectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prōvĕho.

prō-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forwards"; vĕho, "to carry"] 1. *To carry forwards*, or *onwards*, whether actually or figuratively.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: In time: *To advance.*—Pass.: prō-vĕhor, vectus sum, vĕhi.

prō-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [pro, "forth"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] *To come forth* or *forward.*

pro-verb-ĭum, ĭi, n. [pro, "in former times"; verb-um, in force of "an expression"] ("A thing pertaining to a *verbum* used in former times"; hence) *An old saying, adage, proverb.*

proxĭm-e, sup. adv. [proxĭm-us, "nearest"] 1. *Nearest, very near.*—2. *Very closely, most nearly.*—3. *Very recently, shortly before.*

proxĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. [for prop-sĭmus; fr. obsol. prŏp-is, "near"] *The nearest, next*, whether preceding or following.

prūdens, ntis, adj. [contracted fr. prō-vĭdens; fr. pro, "before"; vĭdens, "seeing"] ("Foreseeing"; hence) 1. *Wise, prudent.* — 2. *Intelligent, clever, talented.*—3. *Cautious, circumspect.*

prūden-ter, adv. [for prūdent-ter; fr. prūdens, prūdent-is, "prudent"] ("After the manner of the *prudens*"; hence) *Prudently, wisely, discreetly.* ☞ Comp.: prūdent-ĭus; (Sup.: prūdent-issĭme).

prūdent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [prūdens, prūdent-is, "foreseeing"] ("The quality of the *prudens*"; hence) 1. *A foreseeing, foresight.*—2. Discretion,

prudence.—3. *Good sense,* etc. —4. *Acquaintance* with a thing; *knowledge* of, or *skill* in, a matter.

Pseu-dŏlus, i, m. *Pseudolus* or "*The Liar*"; the title of one of the comedies of Plautus [Gr. ψεῦδ-ής, "lying"].

pūb-esco, ŭi, no sup., escĕre, 3. v. n. [pūb-es, "of ripe age"] ("To become *pubes*"; hence) Of plants, *etc.*: *To grow up, ripen.*

publ-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. pŏpŭl-ĭcus; fr. pŏpŭl-us, "the people"] *Pertaining to the people; public* (as opposed to "private").

Publĭus, ĭi, m. *Publius;* a Roman prænōmen.

pŭ-er, ĕri, m. ("The nourished one"; hence) *A boy, lad* [prob. akin to Sans. root PUSH, "to nourish"; and to πόϊρ, the Spartan form of παῖς].

pŭĕr-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [pŭer, "a boy"] ("The state of the *puer*"; hence) *Boyhood, childhood.*

pug-na, næ, f. [PUG, root of pungo, "to stab," *etc.*] ("The stabbing thing"; hence) *A fight, battle, engagement, contest.*

pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a, "a fight"] 1. *To fight.*—2. **Pugnandum** *(est), It must be fought,* i. e. *one must fight* or *contend.*

pul-cher, chra, chrum, adj. [for pol-cher; fr. pŏl-ĭo, "to polish"] ("Polished"; hence) 1. *Beautiful, beauteous.*—2. *Excellent, noble, glorious, illustrious.* ☞ Comp.: pulchr-ĭor; (Sup.: pulcherrĭmus).

pulchr-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [pulcher, pulchr-i, "beautiful, excellent"] ("The quality of the *pulcher*"; hence) 1. *Beauty.*—2. *Excellence.*

Pūn-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum [for Pœn-ĭcus; fr. Pœn-i, "the Pœni *or* Phœnicians"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, the Pœni"; hence) Of colour: *Purple; deep-red.*

puppis, is (Acc. and Abl. mostly puppim and puppi), f.: 1. *The hinder part of a ship; the poop* or *stern.*—2. *A ship, vessel.*

pūr-e, adv. [pūr-us, "pure"] ("After the manner of the *purus*;" hence) *Purely, without evil,* etc.

purpŭra, æ, f. ("The purple-fish"; hence, "purple colour, purple"; hence) *A purple garment* [Gr. πορφύρα].

pū-rus, ra, rum, adj. ("Pure"; hence) 1. Of the soil: *Clean,* i. e. *free from weeds,* etc.—2. Morally: *Pure, spotless* [akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

pŭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pŭt-us, "clean, clear"]

("To make clean *or* clear"; hence, "to clear up, *or* settle," accounts; hence, "to reckon"; hence) 1. *To deem, consider.* —2. *To suppose, imagine, think*;—at ii. 4 there is an ellipse of *eam obreptūram fuisse* after pŭtâssent.

Pyrrhus, i, m. *Pyrrhus*, king of Epirus, a country of ancient N. Greece. When the Romans declared war against the Tarentines, B.C. 281, the latter sent an embassy to Pyrrhus, begging his aid. Pyrrhus complied with their request, and crossed over into Italy in the following year. After defeating the Romans on the bank of the Siris, he attempted to make peace with them; but his offers, conveyed through Cineas, were rejected. In B.C. 279 a battle took place near Asculum between Pyrrhus and the Romans, in which Decius Mus, one of the Roman consuls, devoted himself to the Dii Manes for his country. The Romans claimed the advantage in the contest, though Pyrrhus seems to have been the real victor. After this he passed into Sicily to protect its inhabitants against their own rulers and the Carthaginians. He then renewed hostilities with the Romans, but was defeated by Curius Dentatus *B.C. 274*. Two years later he was killed at Argos in Greece, while attempting to make himself master of the town [Πύρρος, "Red *or* Red-haired"].

Pȳthăgŏras, æ, m. *Pythagoras*; a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Samos, who flourished between B.C. 540—510. The date of his birth is uncertain.—Hence, **Pȳthăgŏr-ēi**, ĕōrum, m. plur. *The followers of the Pythagorean philosophy, the Pythagoreans* [Gr. Πῠθᾰγόρας].

quadr-ă-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Four tens"; *i. e.*) *Forty* [contr. fr. quătŭor-a-ginta; fr. quătŭor, "four"; (a) connecting vowel; ginta = κοντα = "ten"].

quadrĭenn-ĭum, ii, n. [quadrĭenn-is, "pertaining to four years"] ("A thing pertaining to *quadriennis*"; hence) *A space of four years; four years.*

quæro, quæsīvi, quæsītum, quærĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seek*, in the fullest meaning of the term.—2. *To ask, inquire.*—Pass.: **quæror**, quæsītus sum, quæri.

quæso, v. def. *I pray; prithee.*

quæs-tor, tōris, m. [quæro, "to seek," through root QUÆS] ("A seeker") A quæstor.—The Quæstors were Roman

magistrates, originally employed in attending solely to the public revenues. At first they were two in number, and their functions were confined to Rome itself; but in B.C. 420 their number was increased to four. Of these, two remained at Rome, and were called Prætores Urbāni; two attended the consuls, or other governors, in their provinces, and hence were named Prætores Provinciāles or Militāres. (In either case, however, the distinctive appellation is not usually expressed.) The principal charge of the Quæstores Urbāni was the care of the treasury (which was kept in the temple of Saturn) and the management of all affairs connected with it. They, also, had the custody of the military standards, entertained and lodged foreign ambassadors, and arranged for the funerals of those who were buried at the public expense. To each Quæstor Provincialis or Militaris, when on service in a province, it appertained to attend to the provisioning and payment of the soldiers, to exact the tribute due to Rome, to sell spoils taken in war, and to make a return of all receipts and payments to the Treasury. Beyond this *he exercised such* jurisdiction as was assigned to him, and generally supplied the place of his chief, when the latter left his province.

quā-lis, le, adj.: 1. Interrogative: *Of what sort* or *kind*.—2. Relative: *Of such a sort*, or *kind*, *as*; *such as* [akin to Sans. *ka-s*, "who?"].

quam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of quis] 1. *In what manner*, *how*.—2. After words denoting comparison: *Than*.—3. In comparisons: *As*:—quam maxĭme, *as much as possible*.—4. To augment the force of an adj.: *How*, *how very*.—5. In designations of time: *That*:—post quam, *after that*.

quam-quam, conj. [quam, "as" repeated] ("As as") hence) *Though*, *although* [§152, II, (3)].

quam-vis, conj. [quam, "as"; vis, 2. pers. sing. indic. pres. of vŏlo, "to will *or* wish"] ("As you will") 1. *Although*, *albeit*.—2. *How much soever*, *however*, *however much*:—quamvis senex, *however old* (*he may be*).

quando, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: a. *When*.—b. Indefinite: *Ever*, *at any time*:—si quando, *if at any time*.—2. *Because*, *since* [akin to Sans. *kádá*, "once"].

quantum, adv. [adverbial neut. of quantus, "as much as"] 1. *As much as*.—2. In

distance: *As far as.*—3. As a correlative to tantum: *As.*

qua-ntus, nta, ntum, adj. [akin to quā-lis] 1.: a. *How great.*—b. With, or without, tantus: *As great, as.*—2. Of value, number, amount, *etc.*: a. *How much, how many:*—**quanti** [§ 128, a], *of how much value,* etc.:—**quanto** [118], *by how much.*—b. As a correlative to tantus: *As many, as.*—3. With Superl.: a. *As great as possible.*—b. *As much as possible.*

quā-re, adv. [Abl. fem. of quis, and res, respectively] 1. Interrogative: *Why? wherefore?*—2. Relative: a. *By what means, whereby.*—b. *From what cause* or *reason; wherefore.*

quartum, adv. [adverbial neut. of quartus, "fourth"] *For the fourth time.*

quar-tus, ta, tum, num. adj. [contr. fr. quătŭor-tus, fr. quătŭor, "four"] ("Provided with four"; hence) *Fourth.*

quă-si, conj. [for quam-si; fr. quam, "as"; si, "if"] [§ 152, I, (6)] *As if, as though, just as if, as it were.*

quătŭor, num. adj. indecl. *Four* [akin to τέσσαρ-ες, τέτταρ-ες; also to Sans. *chatur* (for *chatvar*)].

que, enclitic conj. *And:*—que . . . que, *both . . . and [akin to τε].*

quem-ad-modum (or separately quem ad modum), adv. [ad, "after *or* according to"; with the acc. sing. of qui, "who, which"; and of mŏdus, "manner"] *After what manner, as, how.*

quĕo, quīvi *or* quĭi, quītum, quīre, v. n. *To be able.*

quĕr-ēla, ēlæ, f. [quĕr-or, "to complain"] *A complaining, complaint, lamentation.*

1. **qui,** quæ, quod (Gen., cūjus; Dat., cui), pron.: 1. Relative: a. *Who, which;*—in *querelis . . . quæ* at iii. 7, quæ is referred logically, instead of grammatically, to its substantive; for *quæ* regards *querelis* here as mere matters, whence the use of the neuter gender; otherwise we should have found *quas,* in concord with the gender of *querelis,* i. e. the feminine.—b. With Subj.: (a) To point out a purpose, *etc.: For the purpose of, that, in order that, to, in order to.*—(b) *As, because, since.*—(c) After *dignus, indignus, idoneus* (and sometimes *aptus*) to point out that "of" which one is "worthy," *etc.*—c. With omission of demonstr. pron.: *He,* or *she, who; that which,* etc.—d. **quo,** neut. abl. sing. as Abl. of measure [118], with comparative words: *By (what,* i. e.) *how much*:—ĕo . . . quo, by so much . . . by how

much:—quo...ĕo, *by how much . . . by so much*.—**e.** When emphasis is intended, the relative clause at times precedes the demonstrative clause.—**f.** Qui sometimes attracts the subst. from the demonstrative clause into its own case.—**g.** At the beginning of a clause in place of a demonstrative pron. and a conj.: *And this*, etc.—**2.** Interrogative: *Who? which? what?*—**3.** Indefinite: *Any* [akin to Sans. *kim*].

2. **quī**, adv. [adverbial neut. abl. sing. of 1. qui, "who," *etc.*] *In what manner, how.*

quī-a, conj. [adverbial old acc. plur. of quī] [§ 152, II, (1)] *Because.*

quicquid; see quisquis.

quī-cumque, quæ-cumque, quod-cumque, pron. rel. [qui, with indef. suffix cumque] *Whoever, whosoever; whatever, whatsoever.*

1. **quid**, adv. [adverbial neut. of quis] **1.** *Why? how?* —**2.** *Why.*

2. **quid**; see quis.

quī-dam, quæ-dam, quod-dam, pron. indef. [qui, in "indefinite" force; suffix dam] *Some* indefinite person *or* thing; *a certain* or *particular person*.—As Subst.: **a. quīdam**, m. *A certain person, a certain one*.—**b. quoddam**, *Something.*

***quĭdem**, adv. Indeed*:—ne quidem, *not even*:—in *ne quidem, quidem* is generally separated from *ne* by only one intervening word; but when two words (as at xi. 34), or more, together form a compound idea, *quidem* follows after them.

quĭē-sco, vi, tum, scĕre, 3. v. n. [for quĭet-sco; fr. quĭes, quĭēt-is, "rest"] ("To be in a state of *quies*"; hence) **1.** *To rest, repose.*—**2.** Politically: *To keep quiet, remain neutral*, etc.

quĭēt-e, adv. [quĭēt-us, "quiet"] ("After the manner of the *quietus*"; hence) *Quietly.*

quĭēt-us, a, um, adj. [quĭesco, "to rest," through root QUIET; see quĭesco] **1.** *At rest, enjoying rest; tranquil, calm, quiet.*—**2.** In adverbial force: *Quietly*, etc.

quĭ-n, conj. [for quĭ-ne; fr. quĭ, abl. of relative pron. qui, "who, which"; ne = non, "not"] ("By which not") **1.** With Subj.: *That not, but that, without, from.* **2.** For corroboration: *But indeed, verily*, etc.:—quin etiam (or as one word, quinetiam), *yea indeed.*

Quinctĭus, ĭi, m. *Quinctius*; a Roman name.

quin-cunx, uncis, m. [= quinqu-unc-s; fr. quinqu-e, "five"; unc-ia, "a twelfth

part of an *as*"] ("Five twelfths of an *as*"; hence, "five spots" on a dice; hence) Of trees, troops, *etc.*: *The form of the five spots on a dice*; i. e. *oblique lines.*

quīnĕtĭam; see quin, no. 2.

quinque, num. adj. indecl. *Five* [akin to Gr. *πέντε*, Sans. *panchan*].

quinquenn-ĭum, ĭi, n. [quinquenn-is, "pertaining to five years"] ("A thing pertaining to *quinquennis*"; hence) *A space of five years; five years.*

1. quin-tus, ta, tum, num. adj. [for quinqu-tus; fr. quinqu-e, "five"] ("Provided with five"; hence) *Fifth.*

2. Quintus, i, m. [quintus, "fifth"] *Quintus*; a Roman prænōmen.

1. quis, quæ, quid, pron. interrog.: **1.** In direct questions: *What?* i. e. *what sort of* a person *or* thing.—**2.** In indirect clauses: *Who* or *what*; i. e. *what* person *or* thing.—**3.** As Subst.: **a. quis**, m. *What person, who*;—at vii. 21 folld. by verb in Subj. in an indirect question [§ 149].—**b. quid**, n. *What thing, what* [Gr. *τίς*].

2. quis, quid, pron. indef. *Any one, anybody, anything; some one, somebody, something* [Gr. *τις*].

quis-pĭam, quæ-pĭam, quod-pĭam, pron. indef. [qui (indef.), "any"; (s) epenthetic; indef. suffix piam] *Any, some.*—As Subst. m.: *Any one, some one.*

quis-quam, quæ-quam, quic-quam *or* quid-quam, pron. indef. [quis, "any one"; suffix quam] *Any, any whatever.*—As Subst.: **a. quisquam**, m. *Any one.*—**b. quidquam**, n. *Anything.*

quis-que, quæ-que, quodque, pron. indef. [quis, "any"; suffix que] **1.** *Each, every, any.*—As Subst. m.: *Each one, each.*—**2.** With Superlatives to express universality: *Every most . . . all the most*: —optimus quisque, *all the best.*

quis-quis, no fem., quicquid, quid-quid *or* quod-quod, pron. indef. *Whatever, whatsoever.*—As Subst.: **a. quisquis**, m. *Whoever, whosoever.*—**b. quic-quid**, n. *Whatever*, or *whatsoever*, thing.

quī-vis, quæ-vis, quod-vis, pron. indef. [qui, "who"; vis, 2. pers. sing. of vŏlo, "to will"] *Who*, or *what, you please* or *will; any whatever.*—As Subst.: **quīvis**, m. *Any one you will, any one whatever.*

1. quō, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. masc. sing. of qui, "who"] ("To what place"; hence) **1.** *Whither, where.*—**2.** To what end, for what purpose, wherefore,

why?—3. *To the end that, in order that, so that, that.*

2. **quo**; see qui.

quō-ad, adv. [for quom-ad; fr. quom, old form of quem, acc. masc. sing. of qui, "who, which," *etc.*; ăd, "to"] ("To which" time, *etc.*; hence) 1. *Till, until.*—2. *As far as.*

quō-circa, adv. [for quom-circa; fr. quo-m, old form of quem, masc. acc. sing. of qui; circa, "respecting"] ("Respecting what thing"; hence) *For which reason, wherefore, on which account.*

quod, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of qui] 1. *In that, because that, inasmuch as.*—2. *That.*—3. *If so be that, as respects that, with respect to.*—4. With other conjunctions: *But*:—quod si, *but if.*

quod si; see quod, no. 4.

quō-mĭnus (or, as two words, quo minus), conj. [1. quo, no. 3; mĭnus, no. 2] With Subj. after verbs of hindering, preventing, *etc.*: *That . . . not; but that; from* doing, *etc.*

quō-mŏdo, adv. [adverbial ablatives of qui, "what"; mŏdus, "manner"] *In what manner, how.*

quon-dam, adv. [for quom-dam; fr. quom, old form of quem, acc. of 1. qui; suffix *dam*] 1. *At a certain time; at one time, once upon a time, formerly.*—2. *At some time, at any time, sometimes.*

quŏn-iam, conj. [for quom-jam; fr. quom = quum, "since"; jam, "now"] [§ 152, II, (1)] *Since now, seeing that, because, inasmuch as.*

1. **quŏque**, conj. *Also, too*:—placed after the word to be emphasized.

2. **quŏque**, masc. and neut. abl. sing. of quisque.

quo-rsum (**quo-rsus**), adv. [contr. fr. quom-versum *or* versus; fr. quo-m (= quem), masc. acc. sing. of qui, "who, which"; versum (*or* versus), "towards"] 1. *Towards which* or *what place; whither.*—2. *To what purpose* or *end? with what view?*—at v. 13 with quorsum hæc supply narro or dīco.

quŏt-I-dĭe, adv. [quot, "as many"; of time, "each, every"; (ī) connecting vowel; dĭe, abl. of dĭes, "day"] *On each* or *every day; daily.*

quŏt-ĭes, adv. [quot, "how many"] 1. *How many times; how often.*—2.: a. *As many times, as often.*—b. *As many times as, as often as.*

quum (old form **quom**), relative adv. and causal conj. [for quom = quem, fr. qui, "who"] 1. Relative Adv.: ("To the time which"; hence) a. *When* [§ 153]:—quum . . . tum, while . . . so too; not

only . . . but also; both . . . and;—(in a climax) *both . . . and especially; not only . . . but more particularly:*—quum maxĭme, *at the very moment* or *instant.*—**b.** Sometimes with imperf. ind. to point out some action as simultaneous with another: *At the time that, while;* vi. 15.—**2.** Causal Conj.: ("To the end that *or* which"; hence) *Seeing that, since, as, inasmuch as* [§ 152, I, (3)].

rā-mus, mi, m. ("The growing, *or* increasing, thing"; hence) *A branch, bough* [akin to Sans. root VRIDH, "to grow, increase"].

rā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [rĕor, "to reckon," through root RA] 1. *A reckoning, account:*—rationem habere cum terrā, (*to have an account with the earth,* i. e.) *have to do, have dealings with the earth,* xv. 51.—**2.** *Relation, reference, respect, regard,* to a thing.—**3.** *Mode, method, manner, means.*—**4.** *Judgment, understanding, reason.*

rĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [rĕ, "away"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go away, withdraw, depart.*

rĕcens, ntis, adj. *Fresh, recent.*

rĕ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕ-căpĭo; fr. rĕ, "back again"; căpĭo, "to take"] 1. *To take* or *get back again; to retake, recover.*—**2.** *To receive, admit, allow;*—at xviii. 63 folld. by supine in um.

rĕ-cĭto, cĭtāvi, cĭtātum, cĭtāre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, "without force"; cĭto, in force of "to call out, announce"] ("To announce"; hence) *To read out* or *aloud; to recite.*—Pass.: **rĕ-cĭtor,** cĭtātus sum, cĭtāri.

rĕ-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, cŏquĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "again"; cŏquo, "to cook"] *To cook,* or *boil, again.*

rĕcordā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [rĕcord(a)-or, "to call to mind"] *A calling to mind; recollection, remembrance.*

rĕ-cord-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [rĕ, "again"; cor, cord-is, "the heart"] ("To bring again from the heart, *or* mind"; hence) *To call to mind, remember, recollect.*

rect-e, adv. [rect-us, "right"] ("After the manner of the *rectus*"; hence) *Rightly, properly.*

rec-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for reg-tus; fr. rĕg-o, "to lead straight"] ("Led straight"; hence, "straight, direct"; hence) *Upright;*—at vi. 16 in figurative force.

rĕ-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for rĕ-causa-o; fr. rĕ

"; caus-a, "a cause"]
ing forward a cause,
xt, against"; hence)
e, decline.
o, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre,
red (= rĕ with d for
onstrative), "back";
give"] *To give back,*
estore.
o, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre,
l (see red-do), "back";
go"] *To go*, or *come,*
o return.
ns, rĕdĕuntis, P. pres.
.
co, duxi, ductum,
3. v. a. [rĕ, "back";
to lead"] Alone (or
mum): *To lead*, or
back to one's house;
luct, or *accompany,*
xviii. 63.—Pass.: **rĕ-**
luctus sum, dūci.
rcĭo, fersi, fertum,
4. v. a. [for rĕ-farcĭo;
n "intensive" force;

"again"; făcĭo, "to
("To make again";
To restore, refresh,
invigorate anew.—Pa
fĭcĭor, fectus sum, fĭc
refrīgĕrā-tĭo, tĭ
[refrīgĕr(a)-o, "to
("A cooling"; hence)
re-frīgĕro, frīgĕrāv
ātum, frīgĕrāre, 1. v
"without force"; frīg
cool"] 1. *To cool.*—
in reflexive force:
one's self, etc.; xv
Pass.: **re-frīgĕror**, fr
sum, frīgĕrāri.
rēg-ālis, āle, adj. [
is, "a king"] *Of*, or *b*
to, a king; royal, re
regn-o, āvi, ātum
v. n. [regn-um, "a kir
("To have a *regnum*"
To rule, reign.
reg-num, ni, n. [rĕ
rule"] ("That which
hence) 1. *Royalty*

rĕlictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rĕlinquo.

rĕlĭgā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [rĕlĭg(a)-o, "to bind *or* tie up"] *A binding*, or *tying, up.*

rĕ-linquo, liqui, lictum, linquĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "behind"; linquo, "to leave"] *To leave behind.*—Pass.: **rĕlinquor**, lictus sum, linqui.

rĕlĭqu-ĭæ, ĭārum, f. [rĕli(n)qu-o, "to leave"] ("The things left"; hence) *The remains, remainder*, of a thing.

rĕlĭqu-us, a, um, adj. [rĕlinquo, through true root RELIQU] 1. *That is left* or *remains, remaining.*—As Subst.: **rĕlĭquum**, i, n. *A remainder, remaining part, residue.*—2. *The remaining part*, or *rest, of* that denoted by the subst. to which it is joined.—3. *The rest, the remaining, the other.*—As Subst.: **rĕlĭqui**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest, the others.*—4. Of time: *That is left* or *remains; subsequent, future.*

rĕ-măn-ĕo, mansi, no sup., mānēre, 2. v. n. [rĕ, "behind"; mănĕo, "to remain"] ("To remain, *or* stay, behind"; hence) *To remain* or *continue.*

rĕ-mĭn-iscor, no perf., isci, 3. v. dep. *To call back to mind, remember, recollect* [for rĕ-mĕn-iscor: fr. re, "again"; root MEN, akin to Sans. root MAN; see mens].

rĕmis-sus, *sa, sum*, adj. [for rĕmitt-sus; fr. rĕmitt-o, in force of "to slack, unloose"] ("Unloosed"; hence) 1. *Relaxed, slackened.*—2. Of conversation: *Cheerful, open, gay, good-humoured.*

rĕ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, movēre, 2. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] ("To move back"; hence) *To remove, withdraw, set aside, take away.*

rĕpastĭnā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [rĕpastĭn(a)-o, "to dig up again"] *A digging up again, a re-digging.*

rĕpent-e, adv. [rĕpens, rĕpent-is, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

rĕ-pĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, perīre, 4. v. a. (for rĕ-părĭo; fr. rĕ, "again"; părĭo, "to produce"] ("To produce again"; hence) *To find, find out, discover, ascertain.*

rĕpŭdĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [rĕpŭdĭ-um, "divorce"] ("To divorce"; hence) *To scorn, disdain, repudiate.*—Pass.: **rĕpŭdĭ-or**, ātus sum, āri.

rĕ-pŭĕrasco, no perf. nor sup., pŭĕrascĕre, 3. v. n. [rĕ, "again"; pŭĕrasco, "to become a boy"] *To become a boy again.*

rĕ-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. n. [rĕ, "against *or* in opposition"; pugno, "to fight"] ("To

fight against *or* in opposition"; hence) *To resist; to make*, or *offer, resistance.*

rĕ-quĭes, quĭētis and quĭēi (Dat. Sing. and all cases in Plur. wanting), f. [rĕ, "without force"; quīes, "rest"] *Rest, repose.*

rĕ-quīro, quīsīvi *or* quīsĭi, quīsītum, quīrĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕ-quæro; fr. rĕ, "again"; quæro, "to seek"] ("To seek again"; hence, "to ask for"; hence) With accessory notion of need: *To need, want, require.*

res, rĕi, f. ("That which is spoken of"; hence) 1. *A thing, matter.*—2. *An actual thing; reality, real state, truth, fact.*—Adverbial Abl.: re, *in reality.*—3. *An affair, business, event, circumstance*, etc.—4. With or without publica: a. *The commonwealth, state, republic.*—b. *Civil*, or *public, affairs*, etc.—5. *Effects, substance, property*, etc.;—see familiaris [akin to ῥῆ-μα, fr. ῥέ-ω, "to speak"].

rĕ-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; servo, "to keep"] *To keep back, reserve.*—Pass.: rĕ-servor servātus sum, servāri.

rĕ-sĭdĕo, sēdi, no sup., sĭdēre, 2. v. n. [for rĕ-sēdĕo; fr. rĕ, "back"; sēdĕo, "to sit"] ("To sit back"; hence, "to remain sitting"; hence) *To remain, reside.*

rĕ-sisto, stĭti, no sup., sistĕre, 3. v. n. [rĕ, "against"; sisto, "to stand"] ("To stand against"; hence) 1. *To withstand, resist, oppose; to make opposition* or *resistance;*—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, *a*].—2. With Dat.: **resistendum est**, *Resistance must be made*, or *offered, to* [§ 144].

respec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [respĭcĭo, "to look at," through verbal root RESPEC (= rĕ; SPEC, root of spĕcĭo)] *To look at earnestly* or *repeatedly.*

rĕ-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, spondēre, 2. v. a. and n. [rĕ, "in return"; spondĕo, "to promise"] ("To promise in return"; hence) *To answer, reply.*—Pass.: **rĕ-spondĕor**, sponsus sum, spondēri.

respon-sum, si, n. [for respond-sum; fr. respond-ĕo, "to answer"] *An answer, reply, response.*

res-publĭca, rĕi-publĭcæ, f.; see res, no. 4.

rĕ-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕ-stătŭo; fr. rĕ, "again"; stătŭo, "to set up"] 1. *To set up again, to replace.*—2. *To restore, re-establish.*—Pass.: **rĕ-stĭtŭor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

rĕ-sto, stĭti, no sup., stāre, 1. v. n. [rĕ, "behind"; sto,

"to stand"] ("To stand behind"; hence) *To remain, be left.*

rĕ-tardo, tardāvi, tardātum, tardāre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; tardo, "to delay"] *To delay and keep back; to hinder, impede, detain, retard.*

rĕ-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for rĕ-tĕnĕo; fr. rĕ; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] 1. [rĕ, "back"] *To hold*, or *keep, back; to detain.*—2. [rĕ, "without force"] *To hold, keep hold of, hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain.* — Pass.: **rĕ-tĭnĕor**, tentus sum, tĭnēri.

rĕ-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; trăho, "to drag"] *To drag back, bring back by force*, etc.—Pass.: **rĕ-trăhor**, tractus sum, trăhi.

rĕ-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. v. dep. n. [rĕ, "back"; vertor (pass. of verto, in reflexive force), "to turn one's self"] *To turn one's self back; to return, go back again.*

rĕ-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; vŏco, "to call"] *To call back, recall.*—Pass.: **rĕ-vŏcor**, vŏcātus sum, vŏcāri.

rex, rēgis, m. [for reg-s; fr. rĕg-o, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) *A king.*

rīdĕo, rīsi, rīsum, rīdēre, 2. v. n. *To laugh* [prob. akin to Bœotian *κρῖδδω* = *γελάω*].

rō-b-ur, ŏris, n. ("The strong thing"; hence, "hardness"; hence) *Strength* [probably akin to *ῥώ*, root of *ῥώννυμι*, "to strengthen"].

rōbus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for rōbor-tus; fr. rōbur, rōbŏr-is, in force of "hardness"] ("Provided with *robur*"; hence) Of persons: *Hardy, strong, stout, robust.*

Rōma, æ, f. *Rome*; a city of central Italy, on the banks of the Tiber, the capital of the Roman Empire.—Hence, **Rōm-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Rome; Roman.*—As Subst.: **Rōmānus**, i, m. *A Roman*;—Plur.: *The Romans* [usually considered akin to *ῥώμη*, "strength"; but perhaps connected with *ῥέ-ω*, "to flow"; *ῥεῦ-μα*, "a stream *or* river"; akin to Sans. root SRU, "to flow"; and so, "The stream-*or* river-city"].

Rōmānus, a, um, **Rōmānus**, i; see Rōma.

rōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ros, rōr-is, "dew"] *To bedew, moisten, wet.*—P. pres.: Without Object: Of cups: *Yielding the wine drop by drop*; xiv. 46.

ros-trum, tri, n. [for rod-trum; fr. rōd-o, "to gnaw"] ("The accomplisher of gnawing"; hence, "a bill *or* beak" of animals; hence) Of a ship:

1. *The beak*, or *projecting prow*.—2. Plur.: Rostra, *The Rostra*; i. e. the place in the forum whence public men addressed the people, and which was so called from being ornamented with *the beaks* of the ships of the Antiates taken in the Latin War.

rūga, æ, f. *A wrinkle* in the face, skin, *etc.*

rūmor, ōris, m. *Report, common talk, rumour.*

rus-tĭcus, tĭca, tĭcum, adj. [for rur-tĭcus; fr. rus, rūr-is, "the country"] *Of*, or *belonging to, the country; rustic, country-.*

Săbīni, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Sabines*; an ancient Italian people, whose territory adjoined that of the Latins.—Hence, **Săbīn-us**, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Sabines; Sabine.*

săc-er, ra, rum, adj. *Sacred, consecrated, dedicated, holy.*—As Subst.: **săcrum**, i, n. *A religious rite* or *solemnity* [root SAC; akin to ἅγ-ιος, "holy," and Sans. root YAJ, "to sacrifice, to worship (deities) by sacrifices"].

săcerdōt-ĭum, ĭi, n. [săcerdos, săcerdōt-is, "a priest"] ("The office of a *sacerdos*"; hence) *A priesthood.*

săcrum, i; see săcer.

sæp-e, adv. [obsol. sæp-is, "frequent"] 1. *Frequently, often.*—2. In connexion with nŭmĕro (abl. of nŭmĕrus, "number"), or as one word, sæpenŭmĕro: ("Often in number"; *i. e.*) *Oftentimes, over and over again, very often* or *frequently.*

sæpe-nŭmĕro; see sæpe.

Sălīn-ātor, ātōris, m. [sălīn-æ, "salt-works, salt-pits"] ("One who has, *or* works, *salinæ*"; "dealer in salt") *Salinator* (*Caius Livius*), consul B.C. 188. When prætor, B.C. 191, he commanded the Roman fleet, and defeated that of Antiochus the Great, whose land forces also were conquered at Thermopylæ, mainly by the bravery and conduct of Cato. The name of Salinator was given, in derision, to M. Livius (the father of C. Livius), in consequence of his having imposed a tax on salt when he was Censor. The name, however, became hereditary in the family. At iv. 11, and again in his work *de Oratore* (ii. 67), Cicero attributes to M. Livius Salinator a saying that really fell from M. Livius Macātus, who commanded the Roman garrison at Tarentum.

sal-tus, tūs, m. [săl-ĭo, "to leap"] *A leaping; a leap, spring, bound.*

sălubr-ĭter, adv. [sălubr-is,

"healthful"] ("After the manner of the *salubris*"; hence) ***Healthfully, salubriously.*** ☞ Comp.: sălubrĭus; (Sup.: sălŭber-rĭme).

sălūt-ārĭs, āre, adj. [sălus, sălūt-is, "health"] ("Pertaining to *salus*"; hence) ***Healthful, healthy.***

sălūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v.a. [sălus, sălūt-is, "health"] ***To wish health to, to greet, to salute.***—Pass.: **sălūt-or**, ātus sum, āri.

Samnītes, ĭum and um, m. plur. ***The Samnites;*** the inhabitants of Samnium, one of the principal districts of central Italy.—Sing.: **Samnis**, ītis, m. ***A Samnite.***

săn-e, adv. [săn-us, "sound in mind"] ("Soundly"; hence) ***Well, truly, indeed.***

săpĭ-ens, entis, adj. [săpĭ-o, "to be wise"] ***Wise;***—at xxi. 78 the Sup. is folld. by Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].—As Subst. m.: ***A wise man.*** ☞ Comp.: **săpĭent-ĭor**; Sup.: **săpĭent-issĭmus.**

săpĭent-er, adv. [for săpĭenter; fr. săpĭens, săpĭent-is, "wise"] ("After the manner of the *sapiens*"; hence) ***Wisely, as a wise man***, etc., ***would do***, etc.

săpĭent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [săpĭens, *săpĭent-is*] ("The quality of *the sapiens*"; hence) 1. ***Wisdom.***—2. ***Good sense, discretion, discreetness, prudence.***

săp-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, no sup., ĕre, 3. v. n. ("To taste *or* savour"; hence) 1. ***To be wise.***—2. ***To be sensible*** or ***discreet*** [akin to Gr. ὀπ-ός "juice"].

Sardes, ĭum, f. plur. *Sardes* (now *Sart*); the capital of Lydia, in Asia Minor, on the Pactōlus.—At xvii. 59 Sardīs (old form of Sardes) is Acc of place "whither" [§ 101].

Sardīs; see Sardes.

sar-mentum, menti, n. [for sarp-mentum; fr. sarp-o, "to cut off," *etc.*] ("The thing cut off"; hence) ***A twig*** cut from a tree, *etc.*

sāt; see sătis.

sāt-ĭĕtas, ĭētātis, f. [săt-is (adj.), "enough"] ("The quality, *or* condition, of the *satis*"; hence, "the state of having enough and more"; hence) 1. ***Satiety.***—2. ***Disgust, loathing.***

sāt-ĭo, ĭāvi, ĭātum, ĭāre, 1 v. a. ***To satisfy, sate.***—Pass. **săt-ĭor**, ĭātus sum, ĭāri [root SAT, akin to Gr. ἀδ-έω, "to be sated"].

sāt-is (**săt**), adv. ("In satisfying way *or* manner"; hence) 1. ***Sufficiently, enough.***—2. As Adj.: Sufficient, ***enough*** [id.].

sātŭr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [s "full"] ("The quali

state, of the *satur*"; hence) *Fulness, plenty, abundance.*

1. sătus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sĕro.

2. să-tus, tūs, m. [sĕro, "to plant," through root SA] Of vines: *A planting.*

scando, scandi, scansum, scandĕre, 3. v. a. *To climb, mount, ascend* [akin to Sans. root SKAND, "to leap upwards, to mount"].

scĕlus, ĕris, n.: **1.** *A wicked,* or *impious, deed.*—**2.** *Wickedness, guilt.*

scēna, æ, f. *The stage,* or *scene,* of a theatre [Gr. σκηνή].

scĭent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [scĭens, scĭent-is, "knowing"] ("A knowing"; hence) *Knowledge, skill, science.*

scī-lĭcet, adv. [contr. fr. scire licet, "it is permitted to know"] **1.** *Indeed, in truth, certainly.*—**2.** Ironically: *In good truth, forsooth.*

scĭo, scīvi *or* scĭi, scītum, scīre, 4. v. a.: **1.** *To know:*—haud scio an, *I know not whether or not = perhaps.*—**2.** With Inf.: *To know how to* do, *etc.*

Scīpĭo, ōnis, m. [scīpĭo, "a staff"] *Scipio;* the name of an illustrious patrician family: **1.** Publius Cornelius Scipio, who, in connexion with C. Lælius, is addressed by Cato in the present treatise. He *afterwards* obtained the name of Africanus Minor, from his capture of Carthage B.C. 146, whereby the third Punic War was brought to a close.—**2.** Publius Cornelius Scipio, consul B.C. 218.—**3.** Cornelius Scipio, surnamed Calvus ("Bald"), consul B.C. 222.—**4.** Publius Scipio Nasica Corculum, consul B.C. 162 and 155; appointed Pontifex Maximus B.C. 150.—**5.** Plur.: *Scipios;*—at ix. 29 the construction is to be observed; viz. a plural *cognomen* common to two persons, preceded by the *nomen* of each in the singular.—**6.** *Such a person as Scipio* in character; *a Scipio;* v. 13.

scortum, i, n. *A courtezan, harlot.*

scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre, 3. v. a. *To write,* in the fullest sense of the term.—Pass.: **scrīb-or**, scriptus sum, scribi [akin to γράφω].

sēcŭlum, i, n. ("A race of men," *etc.;* hence) With respect to persons living in a particular age: *A generation* or *age.*

sēcum = cum se; see cum.

sĕcund-um, prep. gov. acc. [sĕcund-us, in etym. force of "following"] ("Following after"; hence) *According to, in accordance with.*

sĕc-ūris, ūris, f. [sĕc-o, "to

cut"] ("The cutting thing"; hence) *An axe, hatchet*:—**sĕcūri fĕrīre,** (*to strike with the axe,* i. e.) *to behead* with the axe carried by lictors in the bundle of fasces.

sĕd, conj. [same word as sed = sine, "without"] ("Without *or* apart from"; hence) 1. *But, yet*:—sed enim, *but indeed.*—2. *Moreover.*

sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĕdēre, 2. v. n. *To sit* [akin to Gr. root *ἑδ,* as found in *ἕδ-os,* "a seat"; *ἕζομαι* (= *ἑδ-σομαι*), "to sit"; and to Sans. root SAD, "to sit"].

sĕ-ges, gĕtis, f. [for să-ges; fr. sĕ-ro, "to sow," through root SA] ("The sown thing"; hence) 1. *A corn-field.*—2. *A corn crop.*

sē-men, mĭnis, n. [for sā-men; fr. sĕro, "to sow," through root SA] ("The sown thing"; hence) *Seed.*

sem-per, adv. *Always* [akin to Gr. *ὅμ-os, ὁμ-οῖος,* "like"; Sans. *sam-a,* "same," also, "all, entire"].

sĕn-ātor, ātōris, m. [sĕnex, sĕn-is, "an old man"] ("One who has become *senex*"; hence) *A senator,* as one originally appointed from among the older men.

sĕn-ātus, ātūs, m. [id.] ("The office of a *senex*"; hence) *The Senate;* i. e. *the council,* or *assembly, of elders.*

sĕnect-a, æ, f. [sĕnect-us, "old"] *Old age.*

sĕnec-tus, tūtis, f. [for sĕnic-tus; fr. sĕnex, (old gen.) sĕnĭc-is, "old"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *senex*"; hence) *Old age.*

sĕn-esco, ŭi, no sup., escĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [sĕn-ĕo, "to be old"] *To grow,* or *become, old.*

sĕn-ex, is (originally ĭcis), adj. [sĕn-ĕo, "to be old"] *Old, aged, full of years.*—As Subst. m.: *An old man.*

sĕn-īlis, īle, adj. [sĕnex, sĕn-is] *Of,* or *belonging to, an old man; aged.*

sĕn-ĭum, ĭi, n. [sĕn-ĕo, "to be old"; hence, "to be feeble from age"] *Feebleness, decline, decay, debility of age.*

sen-sim, adv. [for sent-sim; fr. sent-ĭo, "to perceive"] ("By a perceiving"; hence) As opp. to what is foreseen: *Slowly, gently, gradually.*

sen-sus, sūs, m. [for sent-sus; fr. sent-ĭo, "to feel"] 1. *Feeling, sense.*—2. Plur.: *The senses.*—3. *Understanding.*

sentent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [for sentĭent-ĭa; fr. sentĭens, sentĭent-is, "thinking"] 1. *A way of thinking; an opinion.*—2. *An* official *sentence* or *decision.*—3. *A thought* expressed in words.

sentĭna, æ, f. *The water in the hold of a vessel; bilge-water.*

sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sent-

a. : **1.** *To discern* by
s; *to feel, hear, see;*
ve or *be sensible of.*—
serve, notice.—**3.** *To*
em, *judge, suppose.*
n, num. adj. indecl.
kin to Gr. ἑπτά, Sans.

mus, ŭma, ŭmum, num.
-em, "seven"] (Of, *or*
g to, *septem*"; hence)

iā-ginta, num. adj.
[sept-em, "seven";
enthetic; ginta (=
ten"] ("Seven tens";
enty.

-crum, cri, n. [sĕpĕl-
bury," through root
("That which serves
ing"; hence) *A tomb,*
e:—lĕgens sepulcra,
the (*inscriptions on*
ulchres, vii. 21. The
of such inscriptions
idered by the ancients

Roman emperors it
to have been a place
ment for those who f
their displeasure] *A*
Seriphos; a Seriphi

ser-mo, mōnis, m
monly referred to sĕ
connect"] ("The c
thing"; hence) *Conv*
discourse, etc.

sĕro, sēvi, sătum,
v. a. ("To beget"; h
trees: *To plant*;—a
serat is Subj. in an
question after **cui** [§
Pass.: **sĕr-or**, sătus
[root SA; akin to Sa
SU, "to beget"].

serp-o, si, tum, ĕr
("To creep"; hence
vine: *To creep al*
proceed, or *advance*
grees [akin to Gr. ἕρ

Servīlĭus, ĭi, m. S
a Roman name; see

serv-o, āvi, ātum

ousness of character, *etc.*; *sternness, gravity, severity.*

1. sex, num. adj. plur. indecl. *Six* [akin to Gr. ἕξ].

2. Sex., abbrev. of Sextus.

sex-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. [sex, "six"; (ā) connecting vowel; ginta = κοντα = "ten"] ("Six tens"; hence) *Sixty.*

1. sex-tus, ta, tum, num. adj. [sex, "six"] ("Provided with *sex*"; hence) *Sixth.*

2. Sextus, i, m. [sextus, "sixth"] *Sextus*; a Roman prænōmen.

si, conj. [§ 152, II 1,(2)] *If* [akin to Gr. εἰ].

si-c, adv. [for si-ce, akin to hīc, "this"; suffix ce] **1.**: **a.** *In this way, so, thus.*—**b.** *In the following way, as follows.*—**2.** *In such a way* or *manner*:—sic . . . ut, *in such a way . . . that.*—**3.** *To such a degree, so much, so very*:—sic, ut, *to such a degree, that.*

sicc-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [sicc-us, "dry"] ("The state of the *siccus*"; hence) *Dryness.*

sĭc-ut (sĭc-ŭti), adv. [sic, "so"; ut, "as"] **1.** *So as, just as, like as, as.*—**2.** *As if, just as if.*

sign-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for sign-ĭ-făc-o; fr. sign-um, "a sign"; (i) connecting vowel; făc-ĭo, "to make"] ("To make a sign *or* signs"; hence) **1.** *To show, point out, indicate.*—**2.** *To betoken, import, indicate, mean.*

silv-esco, no perf. nor sup., escĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [silv-a, in force of "foliage"] ("To become *silva*"; hence) *To make leaves alone; to run to wood.*

sĭm-ĭlis, ĭle, adj.: **1.** *Like, similar.*—**2.** With Dat. or Gen.: *Like to* [akin to Gr. ὅμοιος, Sans. *sam-a*, in force of "like"].

Sĭmōnĭdes, æ, m. *Simonides;* the name of two Greek poets. One was a native of Samos, and flourished about B.C. 664. His compositions were principally of a satyrical character. The other was a native of Ceos, and was born about B.C. 556. He was one of the most celebrated of the Greek lyric poets [Gr. Σιμωνίδης, "Son of Simon"].

sim-plex, plĭcis, adj. [for sim-plic-s; fr. sim = sem in semel; plĭc-o, "to fold"] ("One fold"; hence) **1.** *Simple, plain.*—**2.** *Unmixed.*

sī-n, conj. [shortened fr. si-ne; fr. si, "if"; ne, "not"] *If on the contrary, if however, but if.*

sīne, prep. gov. abl. *Without.*

sī-qui, qua, quid *or* quod, indef. pron. adj. [si, "if"; qui, "any"] *If any.*

lem, conj. [si, "if"; "indeed"] *If indeed.*

, siquid, indef. pron. i, "if"; quis, "any] *If any one* or *any anything.*

tis (Acc. sītim;), f. ("A becoming "; hence, "exhaus- ence) *Thirst* [akin to t KSHI, "to destroy"; become exhausted"].

(contr. **seu**), conj. ; ve, "or"] *Or if,* —sive . . . sive, *be it or that; if . . . or her . . . or.*

ĕri, m. *A father-in-* in to Gr. *ἑκυρ-ός*; *çur-a*].

, ĭi, m.: 1. *A com- npanion.*—2. *An ally, ate* [akin to Sans. n associate, a friend"]. es, is, m. *Socrates*, an philosopher, the son

sembled for feasting, a club.

sōl, sōlis, m. *The su* to Gr. *ἥλ-ιος*, Sans. *sv*

sŏl-ĕo, ĭtus sum, ē semi-dep. n. *To be acc* or *wont; to be custo usual.*

sŏlĭtus, a, um, P. sŏlĕo.

soll-ers, ertis, adj. art-s; fr. soll-us, "all, ars, art-is, "art"] ("all art"; hence) *Skil ful, expert.*

sollert-ĭor; (Sup.: issĭmus).

sollert-ĭa, ĭæ, f. sollert-is, "clever"] *ness, skill, dexterity.*

sollĭcĭt-o, āvi, ātu v. a. [sollĭcĭt-us, "a *To render anxious* or *in mind; to distu harass.*—Pass.: **sol** ātus sum, āri.

ssion *versibus glori-*
ii. 26, refers to the
ρδσκω δ' αἰεὶ πολλὰ
ενος, found in a
ι of Solon's works
ων].

m, adv. [adverbial
of sōl-us, "alone"]
only.

s, a, um (Gen., solīus;
soli), adj.: 1. *Alone,*
sole.—2. With the Sub-
f a verb: *The only one,*
that does, *etc.*, the act
ted by the verb.

mnĭcŭl-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum,
[somnus, "sleep," through
ol. dim. somnĭcŭl-us] 1.
spy, drowsy.—2. *Sluggish,*
thful.

om-nus, ni, m. *Sleep*
in to Gr. ὕπ-νος, Sans.
p-na, fr. root SVAP, "to
p"].

ŏphŏcles, is, m. *Sophocles;*
Greek tragic poet [Gr.
ρoκλῆς].

p., abbrev. of Spurĭus.

par-go, si, sum, gĕre, 3.
. *To scatter, strew.*—Pass.:
r-gor, sus sum, gi [σπαρ,
t of σπείρω, "to sow";
ace, "to scatter *or* strew
e seed"].

spătĭum, ĭi, n.: 1. *A race-*
rse.—2. Of time: *A space,*
erval [σπάδιον, Æolic form
σπάδιον, "a stadium" =
ut 606 feet English.

spĕcī-es, ēi, f. [spĕcĭ-o, "to
see"] ("That which is seen";
hence, "a shape, form, figure";
hence) 1. *Appearance.*—2. *A*
beautiful appearance; beauty,
etc.

spec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre,
1. v. a. intens. [spĕc-ĭo, "to
behold"] 1. *To look at, be-*
hold.—2. Without Object:
To be a spectator at games.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum,
spernĕre, 3. v. a. ("To sever";
hence) *To despise, hold in*
light esteem, scorn, spurn.—
Pass.: **spernor**, sprētus sum,
sperni [akin to Sans. root
SPHUR, "to destroy"].

spēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. a.: 1. *To hope for, expect,*
etc.—2. With Inf.: *To hope,*
or *expect, to* do, *etc.* [probably
akin to Sans. root SPRIH, "to
desire *or* long for"].

spē-s, ēi (Gen. Dat. and
Abl. Plur. only in post-classical
writers), f. [for spēr-s, fr.
spēr-o; as seen by *spēr-es*, an
old Acc. Plur. in one of the
earliest Roman writers] *Hope*
expectation.

spīca, æ, f. *An ear* of cor
spīcum, i, n. = spīca.

spīr-ĭtus, ĭtūs, m. [spīr
"to breathe"] *A breathi*
breath.

splend-esco, ŭi, no s
escĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [spl
ĕo, "to shine"] To
shining *or* bright;
bright.

eo, [illegible]
hence) 1. *Magnificence, splendour.*—2. *Honour, dignity.*

sponte; see spontis.

spon-tis, Gen., and **sponte**, Abl. (fr. an obsolete **spons**, of which no other cases than the above are found), f. [for spond-tis and spond-te, fr. spond-ĕo, "to pledge"] (" A pledging one's self," *etc.*) (Gen. spontis occurs only in phrase Suæ spontis esse, *to be one's own master*, or *at one's own disposal.*) Abl. sponte, with or without possessive pron.: *Of one's* (*my, thine, his*, etc.) *own accord; freely, spontaneously*, etc.

sprētus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sperno.

Spŭrĭus, ĭi, m. [spŭrĭus, [illegible] "illegitimate"] *Spurius*; a

must be distin
P. Papinius Stati
the "Thebaid,"
born A.D. 61, di

stercŏr-o, āv
1. v. a. [sterc
"dung, manure
or *manure*, the

Stēsĭchŏrus,
chorus, a Greek
at Himĕra in S
and died B.C. 5
of eighty year
χορος, "Chorus
"Chorus-leader

stĭ-pen-dĭum
stip-pend-ĭum
is, in original
coin" heaped
pay"] ("A pa
hence, "pay"
ary service.

ῑ-στη-μι; Sans. root

ıs, i, m. *A Stoic philo-* Gr. Στωϊκός].

tus, a, um, P. perf. strŭo.

o, xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. . *To build, erect, con-* -2. *To arrange, draw* —Pass.: **strŭ-or**, ctus [akin to Gr. στορ- Sans. root STRI, "to].

ōs-e, adv. [stŭdĭōs-us, zealous"] ("After the of the *studiosus*"; *Eagerly, zealously, ly, carefully.*

ium, ĭi, n. [stŭd-ĕo, eager"] 1. *Eagerness, desire, fondness.*—2. *dour, energy.*—3. *Ap- to learning, study.* With Gen.: *Assiduity* thing; *pursuit of*, or *tion to*, a thing.

-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [stult- lish"] ("The quality *ultus*"; hence) *Fool- folly.*

ıus, ta, tum, adj. [akin dus, "dull"] *Foolish, pid.* ☞ Comp.: stult- p.: stult-issĭmus.

um, i, n. *Debauchery.*

·a, æ, f. [suād-us, "per- "] ("The persuad- ') *Suada;* the goddess *sion.*

, **suāsi**, suāsum, suād- ĕre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To advise, recommend*, etc.;—2. *To advocate*, or *support*, the passing of a law [akin to Sans. root SVAD, "to please"].

suā-sor, sōris, m. [for suad-sor; fr. suād-ĕo, "to advocate, *or* support," the passing of a law] *One who advocates*, or *supports*, the passing of a law; *an advocate*, or *supporter*, of a bill before the people, *etc.*

suav-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [suav-is, "sweet, agreeable"] ("The quality of the *suavis*"; hence) *Sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness.*

sŭbactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sŭbĭgo.

sŭb-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for sŭb-ăgo; fr. sŭb, "from beneath"; ăgo, "to put in motion"] ("To put in motion from beneath"; hence) Of the soil, *etc.*, as Object: 1. *To turn up; to break, dig*, or *plough up.*—2. *To cultivate.*—Pass.: **sŭb-ĭgor**, actus sum, ĭgi.

sŭbĭt-o, adv. [sŭbĭt-us, sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

sub-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [sŭb, "behind"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come behind"; hence, Military t.t., "to advance to one's assistance"; hence) 1. *To aid, assist, succour.*—2. **Subveniendum est**, *Aid must be given* [§ 144].

cumbo; fr. sŭb, "beneath"; cumbo, "to lie down"] ("To lie down beneath"; hence) *To yield, submit.*

sūc-us, i, m. [for sūg-us; fr. sūg-o, "to suck"] ("The thing sucked"; hence) *The* natural *moisture* in persons or things;—at xv. 53 of the earth.

sŭi (Dat., sibi; Acc. and Abl., se, or reduplicated sese), pron. pers. sing. and plur. *Of himself, herself, itself,* or *themselves.*

sum, fŭi, esse, v. n.: **1.** *To be.*—**2.** With Gen. [§ 127]: *To be the property,* etc., *of; to belong to.*—**3.** With Dat. [§ 107, *c*]: *To be to one,* i.e. *I,* etc., *have* [in pres. tenses akin to Gr. ἐσ-μί = εἰμί, and Sans.

"above"
above; on
sŭpĕrĭor,
Higher,
Former.—
3. Sup.:
(a) Of loc
—(β) *The*
denoted b
which it i
top of.—*A*
i, m. *He*
couch. T
entertainn
three, ea
commodat
These wer
sides of
side being
attendants
bring the
couches

s of the couches were ely designated *summus, imus in summo: medius, imus in medmus, medius, imus in* b) *Utmost, extreme. ghest, supreme.*—(d) *tinguished, noble,* or .—b. **suprēmus,** a, ighest"; hence) (a) : (α) *Longest.*—(β) *ast, final.*—(b) *High-exalted, supreme.*

c-ĭum, ĭi, n. [supplĭc-kneel down"] ("A down"; hence, "a down to receive ent"; hence) *Punish-*

pĭo, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. [for subs-căpĭo; (= sŭb), "from be-căpĭo, "to take *or* of"] ("To take, *or* of, from beneath"; to lift up"; hence) *-take, take in hand.*

-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. uspĭc-ĭo, "to look at ; hence, "to mistrust, —in which sense it is erhaps, only in part. *To mistrust, suspect. suspect, apprehend, suppose,* etc.

-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, ntens. [sustĭnĕo, "to through verbal root ("To hold up"; *support, sustain, maintain, preserve.* — Pass.: **susten-tor,** tātus, sum, tāri.

sus-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for subs-tĕnĕo; fr. subs (= sŭb), "upwards, up"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold upwards *or* up"; hence) *To bear, support, sustain, maintain.*—Pass.: **sus-tĭnĕor,** tentus sum, tĭnēri.

sŭ-us, a, um, pron. poss. [sŭi, "of himself," *etc.*] *Of,* or *belonging to, himself,* etc.; *his,* etc., *own; his.*—As Subst.: **sŭi,** ōrum, m. plur.: **a.** *Those belonging to him;* i. e. *his family,* etc.; xi. 37.—**b.** *Their family, their friends,* etc.; iii. 7.

Sympŏsĭum, ĭi, n. *The Symposium* or *Banquet;* the title of a work of Xenophon, in which he delineates the character of Socrates [Gr. *συμπόσιον,* "a drinking-party *or* banquet"].

Sȳnĕphēbi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Synephebi;* the name of a play of Statius, probably a translation from the Greek [Συνέφηβοι, "Fellow-youths"].

T., abbrev. of Tĭtus.

tā-lis, le, adj. *Of such a kind,* such:—tālis . . . quālis, such . . . as.—As Subst.: tāl-ia, um, n. plur. Such things [prob. akin to a demonstr. p

nominal root TO, "this"; and Gr. article, τό].

tālus, i, m. *A pastern-bone* of animals. Pastern-bones, and sometimes imitations of them in metal, were often used instead of dice. The figures 1 and 6 were on opposite sides, 3 and 4 on two others; while 2 and 5 were not marked, and were supposed to be on the uneven sides of the bone, on which it would not lie. In playing with them, four were put into a box (*frigillus*), shaken together, and then thrown. The best cast was when all four fell so as to exhibit different numbers on the uppermost side; this was termed *Venus:* the worst when all four presented the same number; this was called *Canis.*

tam, adv. [prob. akin to tā-lis, "such"] With Adj. or Adv.: *So, so very*:—tam . . . quam, *so . . . as.*

tămen, adv. [perhaps a lengthened form of tam, "so"] ("In so far"; hence) *Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still, however.*

tam-quam (tan-quam), adv. [tam, "so"; quam, "as"] 1. *So as, just as, as it were.*—2. *Just as if, just as though, as if.*

tan-dem, adv. [for tam-dem; fr. tam, "so"; demonstrative *suffix dem*] ("Just so far"; hence) 1. *At length, at last.*—2. In interrogative clause: *Pray, pray now, now, then.*

tantŭ-lus, la, lum, adj. dim. [for tantŏ-lus; fr. tantus, (uncontr. gen.) tantŏ-i, in force of "so small"] *So small, so little.*

tant-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of tant-us, "so much," also "so little"] 1. *So much*:—tantum . . . quantum, *so much . . . as.*—2. *Only.*

tant-us, a, um, adj.: 1.: a. *So much*;—at xi. 36 the neut. tantum is folld. by Gen. of "thing measured" [§ 131].—As Subst.: **tantum**, i, n. *So much.*—b. **tanto**, *By so much*; Abl. of measure [§ 118].—2. *So great*;—at xiii. 44 the neut. tantum is folld. by Gen. of "thing measured" [§ 131].—As Subst.: **tanta**, ōrum, n. plur. *So great things.*—3. Of number: *So many, so* or *such numerous* [akin to Sans. *tâvant*, "so much"].

tar-dus, da, dum, adj. [prob. for trah-dus; fr. trăh-o, "to draw"] ("Drawing one's self along"; hence) 1. *Slow, tardy.*—2. *Stupid*, etc. ☞ Comp.: tard-ĭor; (Sup.: tard-issĭmus).

Tărent-um, i, n. *Tarentum* (now *Taranto*); a city of Calabria in S. Italy, founded by a colony from Sparta, otherwise called Lacedæmon.



—Hence, **Tărent-īnus**, īna, īnum, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Tarentum*; *Tarentine*.—As Subst.: **Tărentīnus**, i, m. *A man of Tarentum*; *a Tarentine* [Gr. Τάρας, Τάραντ-ος].

Tartessĭi, ōrum; see Tartessus.

Tartessus, i, f. *Tartessus*; a district in the S. of Spain lying to the W. of the columns of Hercules, and probably the same as the Tarshish of Scripture.—Hence, **Tartessĭi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The people of Tartessus*:—Tartessiorum rex = Arganthōnĭus.

taurus, i, m. *A bull* [Gr. ταῦρος, akin to Sans. *sthûr-in*, "a beast of burden"; cf. Anglo-Saxon *steor*; English *steer*].

tĕcum = cum te; see cum.

tĕmĕr-e, adv. [obsol. tĕmĕrus, "despising"] ("After the manner of the *temerus*"; hence) *Rashly*, *at random*, *inconsiderately*.

tĕmĕr-ĭtas, ātis, f. [id., in force of "rash"] ("The quality of the *temerus*"; hence) *Rashness*, *temerity*.

tempĕrant-ĭa, æ, f. [tempĕrans, tempĕrant-is, "moderate"] ("The quality of the *temperans*"; hence) *Moderation*.

tempestĭv-ĭtas, ātis, f. [tempestĭv-us, "seasonable"] "The quality of the "*tempestivus*"; hence) *Seasonableness*.

tempest-īvus, īva, īvum, adj. [for tempestāt-īvus; fr. tempestas, tempestāt-is, "a season"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *tempestas*"; hence) 1. *Seasonable*, *timely*.—2. *Early*.

tem-pus, pŏris, n. ("That which is cut off; a section, portion," *etc.*; hence, "a portion of time; a time"; hence) 1. *Time* in general.—2. *A* particular *time*; *an occasion*, *season*, etc. [root TEM, akin to τέμ-νω, "to cut"].

tĕn-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to ten-do] 1. *To hold*, *keep*, *have*, ("to stretch").—2. Mentally or morally: *To take hold*, or *possession*, *of* one or one's mind.—3. *To gain*, *acquire*, *obtain*.—4. *To hold fast*, *maintain*, *persevere in*.—5. Pass.: *To be stayed*, *controuled*, or *influenced*.—Pass.: tĕn-ĕor, tus sum, ēri.

tĕnŭ-is, e, adj. ("Stretched out"; hence) 1. *Thin*, *slender*.—2. Of health: *Indifferent*, *poor*, *bad*, *feeble*, etc. [akin to Sans. *tanu*, "thin"].

tĕp-ĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. a. [tĕp-ĕo, "to be warm"; (ĕ) connecting vowel; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make to be warm"; *i. e.*) To warm.—Pass.: tĕp-ĕ-fĭo, factus sum, fĭĕri.

v.a. [termĭn-us, "a boundary"] ("To set a boundary to"; hence) *To close, finish, terminate.*

ter-mĭnus, mĭni, m. ("That which is passed over"; hence) 1. *A boundary-line, boundary.* —2. *A bound, limit* [akin to Sans. root TṚI, "to pass over"].

terra, æ, f. ("The dry thing"; hence) 1. *The earth,* as such.—2. *The earth, ground, soil* [prob. akin to Gr. *τέρσομαι*, "to be, *or* become, dry"; Sans. root TRISH or TARSH, "to thirst"].

ter-tĭus, tĭa, tĭum, num. adj. [tres, t(e)r-ĭum, "three"] ("Pertaining to *tres*"; hence) *Third.*

tessăr-a, æ, f. *A die* or *dice.* The tessaræ were small cubes of wood, bone, or ivory. Three only of these were used

between Mou
morass on th
Maliac Gulf
Thessaly into
Antiochus
B.C. 181 by
Acilius Glab
Thermopylæ
Grecian story,
check given t
Xerxes by Le
300 brave Sp
who fell figl
liberties of tl
B.C. 380 [G
"Hot-Gates";
or Pass, of the

thēsaurus, i
[Gr. *θησαυρός*

Thessălus, *Thessalian.* —
Thessălus, i, r
[Gr. *Θέσσαλος*

tĭbī-cen, c
and changed t

ed immortality on
mitted to endow
perpetual youth.
rriving at a de-
e, he was changed
opper [Gr. Τιθων-

), tĭōnis, f.
"to tickle"] *A*
illation.
n. *Titus;* a Rom-
nen. — The pass-
commencement of
work is a quota-
Ennius. The poet
ne lines to T. Q.
when in great
ess; and now Cicero
m in writing to
th because his
as Titus, and be-
so was in a state
nxiety. In his
tticus (xvi. 3. 1)
the present treat-
si quid ego. It
rked, in reference
the ancients cus-
ignated the works
by their opening
is Virgil's Æneid
Arma virumque
the *De Rerum*
ucretius, *Ænead-*

f. [for tĕg-a; fr.
cover"] ("The
ag") *A toga;* i.e.
rment of a Roman
ne of peace.

tŏlĕrā-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [tŏlĕr(a)-o, "to bear"] *That may,* or *can, be borne; endurable, tolerable.*

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, tollĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To lift up, raise,* whether actually or figuratively. — 2. *To take away, carry off, remove.*— Pass.: tollor, sublātus sum, tolli [root TOL, akin to Sans. root TUL, "to lift"; Gr. τλά-ω, "to bear"].

tŏt, num. adj. indecl. [akin to tōtus] *So many.*

tō-tus, ta, tum (Gen., tōtĭus; Dat., tōti), adj. ("Increased"; hence) *The whole* or *entire; the whole of* [akin to Sans. root TU, "to increase"].

trac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for trah-to; fr. trăh-o] ("To draw, *etc.,* much" to one; hence) 1. *To take in one's hand, to handle.* —2. *To manage.*

trā-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [tra (= trans), "across"; do, "to give"] ("To give across, *or* over"; hence) 1. *To give up, hand over, deliver, transmit.*—2. *To narrate, recount.*—Pass.: trādor, dĭtus sum, di.

trā-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [tra (= trans), "across"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead across"; hence) Of time as Object: *To pass, spend,* etc.

sī-quĭdem, conj. [si, "if"; quĭdem, "indeed"] *If indeed.*

sī-quis, siquid, indef. pron. subst. [si, "if"; quis, "any one," *etc.*] *If any one* or *any body; if anything.*

sī-tis, tis (Acc. sītim; Abl. sītī), f. ("A becoming exhausted"; hence, "exhaustion"; hence) *Thirst* [akin to Sans. root KSHI, "to destroy"; pass., "to become exhausted"].

sī-ve (contr. **seu**), conj. [si, "if"; ve, "or"] *Or if, whether*:—sive . . . sive, *be it that . . . or that; if . . . or if; whether . . . or.*

sŏcer, ĕri, m. *A father-in-law* [akin to Gr. ἑκυρ-ός; Sans. *çvaçur-a*].

sŏcĭus, ĭi, m.: 1. *A comrade, companion.*—2. *An ally, confederate* [akin to Sans. *sakhi*, "an associate, a friend"].

Socrătes, is, m. *Socrates*, an Athenian philosopher, the son of Sophroniscus, was born B.C. 468. Being falsely accused of corrupting the youth and despising the tutelary deities of the state, he was condemned to die by drinking hemlock-juice [Gr. Σωκράτης].

sŏdālis, is, comm. gen. *A companion.*

sŏdāl-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [sŏdālis, "a companion"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *sodalis*"; hence, "companionship"; hence) *A company assembled for feasting, a dining-club.*

sōl, sōlis, m. *The sun* [akin to Gr. ἥλ-ιος, Sans. *svar*].

sōl-ĕo, ĭtus sum, ēre, 2. v. semi-dep. n. *To be accustomed* or *wont; to be customary* or *usual.*

sōlĭtus, a, um, P. perf. of sōlĕo.

soll-ers, ertis, adj. [for soll-art-s; fr. soll-us, "all, whole"; ars, art-is, "art"] ("Having all art"; hence) *Skilled, skilful, expert.* ☞ Comp.: sollert-ĭor; (Sup.: sollert-issĭmus).

sollert-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [sollers, sollert-is, "clever"] *Cleverness, skill, dexterity.*

sollĭcĭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sollĭcĭt-us, "anxious"] *To render anxious* or *disturbed in mind; to disturb, vex, harass.*—Pass.: **sollĭcĭt-or**, ātus sum, āri.

soll-ĭ-cĭ-tus, ta, tum, adj. [soll-us (= totus), "whole"; (i) connecting vowel; cĭ-ĕo, "to move"] ("Wholly moved"; hence) Mentally: *Agitated, disturbed, anxious.*

Sōlon, ōnis, m. *Solon*, the great Athenian lawgiver, and one of the seven sages of Greece, was born B.C. 638; filled the office of Archon, B.C. 594; and died in Cyprus, B.C. 558, at the age of 80, according to the generally received opinion.

annus, i, m.: 1. *A despot, t.*—2. *A king, monarch,* [Gr. *τύραννος*].

ər, ĕris, adj. [ūber, "a udder, dug," *etc.*, yield- nilk; hence, "fruitful- fertility"] ("Having '; hence) 1. *Fruitful, ə.*—2. *Copious, abun-*

☞ Comp.: ūbĕr-ĭor; : ūber-rĭmus.)

lus, la, lum (Gen., ullīus; ulli), adj. [for un-lus; -us, "one"] *Any.*

ĭmus, a, um, sup. adj.: place: a. *Furthest; most st* or *remote.*—b. *The sst*, or *most distant, part* at denoted by the subst. ich it is in attribution. In time: *Latest, last* Pos.: obsol. ulter; Comp.: or).

r-o, adv. [obsol. ulter, "beyond"] ("Beyond, ə further side"; hence) *rides, moreover.*—2. *On tc., part; of one's own i, without being request-*

bra, æ, f.: 1. *Shade.*— *hady place.*

ā, adv. [adverbial abl. us, "one"] *In company, same time, together.*

de, adv. [for cu-nde (= e), fr. qu-i] 1. *From place, whence.*—2. *whom.*

undēvīc-ēsĭmus, ēsĭma, ēsĭmum, num. adj. [contr. fr. undēvīgint-ēsĭmus; fr. undē- vīgint-i, "nineteen"] ("Pertaining to *undevigiuti*"; hence) *Nineteenth.*

ūn-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [ūn-us, "one"] ("Pertaining to *unus*"; hence) 1. *One* and no more; *sole, alone, only.*—2. *Alone of its kind, unique.*

ūn-ĭ-versus, versa, versum, adj. [ūn-us, "one"; (i) con- necting vowel; versus, "turn- ed"] ("Turned into one"; hence) *All together*, or *col- lectively; the whole, entire, universal*, etc.

un-quam, adv. [ūn-us, "one"; suffix quam; cf. quis- quam] *At any one time, ever.*

ūn-us, a, um (Gen., ūnīus; Dat., ūni), adj.: 1. *One.*—2. *Alone, only* [akin to Gr. *εἷς, ἑν-ός*, "one"].

ūnus-quisque, ūnă-quæque, ūnum-quŏdque (or as two words, unus quisque, *etc.*), adj. [ūnus, "one"; quisque, "each"] *Each one, each;*—at v. 15 folld. by Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].

urb-s, is, f. [prob. fr. urb-o, "to mark out with a plough"] ("That which is marked out with a plough"; hence) *A city, a walled town.*

urgendo, Gerund in do fr. urgĕo.

urgĕo, ursi, no sup., urgēre,

2. v. a. ("To press, urge," *etc.*; hence) Of old age: Without Object: *To weigh down, oppress, press heavily.*

ŭ-s-que, adv. [akin to qui; with s epenthetic; que, indefinite suffix] *Even*:—usque ad, *even to, quite up to.*

ū-sūra, sūræ, f. [for ut-sūra; fr. ūt-or, "to use"] ("A using"; hence, "interest" for the use of money; hence) Of other things than money: *Interest, profit.*

ū-sus, ūs, m. [for ut-sus, fr. ūt-or, "to use"] 1. *A using* or *making use.*—2. *Service, advantage, benefit*:—usui esse, *to be serviceable.*

ut (originally **ŭti**), adv. and conj. [prob. akin to qui] 1. Adv.: a. *As, just as.*—b. *How.*—2. Conj.: a. *That* = *to* with English Inf.—b. *So that.*—c. For ita ut: *In such a way that.*—d. *To the end that, in order that.*

ŭ-ter, tra, trum (Gen., utrīus; Dat., utri), adj. [prob. like ut, akin to qui] 1. *Whether*, or *which, of the two; which.*—2. *One*, or *the other; either one; either* of two.

ŭter-que, utră-que, utrumque (Gen., utrīus-que; Dat., utrī-que), pron. adj. [ŭter, "which" of two; "one *or* the other"; que, "and"] *Both one and the other; both, each of two;*—*at* i. 2 folld. by Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130]; cf., also, ii. 6.

ŭter-vis, utră-vis, utrumvis, pron. indef. [ŭter, "which of the two"; vis (2 pers. sing. pres. ind. of vŏlo, "to wish"), "you will"] *Which of the two you will; either one of the two.*

1. **ŭti**; see ut.

2. **ūti**, pres. inf. of ūtor.

ūtĭl-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [ūtĭl-is, "advantageous"] ("The quality of the *utilis*"; hence) *Advantage, profit, benefit.*

ŭtĭ-nam, adv. [§ 147] *Oh! that; would that; I wish that.*

ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. v. dep.: 1. With Abl. [§ 119, (*a*)]: *To use, make use of, employ, avail one's self of, enjoy*, etc.—2. **Utendum (est)**, *One must use*, etc. [§ 144].—3. With second Abl.: *To use, employ, make use of* one, *etc.*, as that which is denoted by the second Abl.

utrum, adv. [adverbial neut. of ŭter, "which of the two you will"] 1. In direct questions without English equivalent.—2. In indirect questions: *Whether.*

ūva æ f. *A grape.*

văco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. ("To be empty *or* vacant"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, *b*]: *To be free from.*

văd-ĭmōnĭum, ĭmōnĭi, n.

[vas, văd-is, "a surety"] ("A thing pertaining to a *vas*"; hence) *Bail, security, recognizance.*

vāgīna, æ, f. *A scabbard, sheath*, of a sword, *etc.*

vāgĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. n. Of young children: *To cry, squall.*

vald-e, adv. [contr. fr. vălĭd-e; fr. vălĭd-us, "strong"] ("After the manner of the *validus*"; hence) *Strongly, greatly, vehemently.*

Vălĕrĭus, ĭi, m. *Valerius*; a Roman name; see Corvus.

vălē-tūdo, tūdĭnis, f. [vălĕ-o, "to be in a certain state of health"] ("A being in a certain state of health"; hence) *Health*, whether good or bad.

vallum, i, n. [akin to vallus, "a stake, palisade," *etc.*] 1. *An earthen wall* or *rampart*, set with stakes, palisades, *etc.*; *a palisaded mound.*—2. Of the beard of corn: *A protection, defence, fortification.*

văp-or, ōris, m. ("Steam, vapour"; hence, "a warm exhalation"; hence) *Warmth, heat.*

vărĭ-ĕtas, ētātis, f. [vărĭus, "various"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *varius*"; hence) *Difference, diversity, variety.*

văr-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. "Party-coloured, spotted"; hence) *Varying, various, different* [akin to Gr. βαλ-ιός].

vĕ, enclitic conj. *Or* [akin to Sans. *vâ*, a particle denoting "option"].

vel, conj. [akin to vŏl-o, vel-le, "to wish"] ("Wish *or* choose"; hence) 1. *Or if you will, or*:—vel . . . vel, *either . . . or.*—2. *Even.*

vēlōc-ĭtas, ĭtātis f. [vēlox, vēlōc-is, "swift"] ("The quality of the *velox*"; hence) *Swiftness, velocity.*

vēnā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [vēn(a)-or, "to hunt"] *A hunting, the chase.*

Vĕnĕr-ĕus, ĕa, ĕum, adj. [Vĕnus, Vĕnĕr-is, "Venus," the goddess of love] *Of*, or *belonging to, Venus* or *love*; *love-.*

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n.: 1. *To come.*—2. **Veniendum est**, folld. by Dat.: *It must be come by*; i. e. with the Dat. forming an English Nom.: *One*, etc., *must come* [§ 144] [Oscan root BEN; akin to Gr. βα(ί)ν-ω, "to go"; Sans. root GÂ, "to go, to come"].

vēr, vēris, n. *Spring* [Gr. Ἦρ].

verbum, i, n. *A word.*

vĕr-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep.: 1. To feel awe or reverence.—2. To fear, dread, be afraid of.—3. To fear, be apprehensive.

state, of the *satur*"; hence) *Fulness, plenty, abundance.*

1. **sătus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sĕro.

2. **să-tus**, tūs, m. [sĕro, "to plant," through root SA] Of vines: *A planting.*

scando, scandi, scansum, scandĕre, 3. v. a. *To climb, mount, ascend* [akin to Sans. root SKAND, "to leap upwards, to mount"].

scĕlus, ĕris, n.: 1. *A wicked*, or *impious, deed.*—2. *Wickedness, guilt.*

scēna, æ, f. *The stage*, or *scene*, of a theatre [Gr. σκηνή].

scĭent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [scĭens, scĭent-is, "knowing"] ("A knowing"; hence) *Knowledge, skill, science.*

scī-lĭcet, adv. [contr. fr. scire licet, "it is permitted to know"] 1. *Indeed, in truth, certainly.*—2. Ironically: *In good truth, forsooth.*

scĭo, scīvi *or* scĭi, scītum, scīre, 4. v. a.: 1. *To know*:—haud scio an, *I know not whether or not* = *perhaps.*—2. With Inf.: *To know how to* do, *etc.*

Scīpĭo, ōnis, m. [scīpĭo, "a staff"] *Scipio*; the name of an illustrious patrician family: 1. Publius Cornelius Scipio, who, in connexion with C. Lælius, is addressed by Cato in the present treatise. He *afterwards obtained* the name of Africanus Minor, from his capture of Carthage B.C. 146, whereby the third Punic War was brought to a close.—2. Publius Cornelius Scipio, consul B.C. 218.—3. Cornelius Scipio, surnamed Calvus ("Bald"), consul B.C. 222.—4. Publius Scipio Nasica Corculum, consul B.C. 162 and 155; appointed Pontifex Maximus B.C. 150.—5. Plur.: *Scipios*;—at ix. 29 the construction is to be observed; viz. a plural *cognomen* common to two persons, preceded by the *nomen* of each in the singular.—6. *Such a person as Scipio* in character; *a Scipio*; v. 13.

scortum, i, n. *A courtezan, harlot.*

scrĭbo, scripsi, scriptum, scrĭbĕre, 3. v. a. *To write*, in the fullest sense of the term.—Pass.: **scrīb-or**, scriptus sum, scrĭbi [akin to γράφω].

sĕcŭlum, i, n. ("A race of men," *etc.*; hence) With respect to persons living in a particular age: *A generation* or *age.*

sēcum = cum se; see cum.

sĕcund-um, prep. gov. acc. [sĕcund-us, in etym. force of "following"] ("Following after"; hence) *According to, in accordance with.*

sĕc-ūris, ūris, f. [sĕc-o, "to

cut"] ("The cutting thing"; hence) *An axe, hatchet*:—**sĕcūri fĕrīre,** (*to strike with the axe,* i. e.) *to behead* with the axe carried by lictors in the bundle of fasces.

sĕd, conj. [same word as sed = sine, "without"] ("Without *or* apart from"; hence) 1. *But, yet*:—sed enim, *but indeed*.—2. *Moreover*.

sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĕdēre, 2. v. n. *To sit* [akin to Gr. root ἑδ, as found in ἕδ-os, "a seat"; ἕζομαι (= ἑδ-σομαι), "to sit"; and to Sans. root SAD, "to sit"].

sĕ-ges, gĕtis, f. [for să-ges; fr. sĕ-ro, "to sow," through root SA] ("The sown thing"; hence) 1. *A corn-field*.—2. *A corn crop*.

sē-men, mĭnis, n. [for sā-men; fr. sĕro, "to sow," through root SA] ("The sown thing"; hence) *Seed*.

sem-per, adv. *Always* [akin to Gr. ὅμ-os, ὁμ-οῖος, "like"; Sans. *sam-a*, "same," also, "all, entire"].

sĕn-ātor, ātōris, m. [sĕnex, sĕn-is, "an old man"] ("One who has become *senex*"; hence) *A senator*, as one originally appointed from among the older men.

sĕn-ātus, ātūs, m. [id.] ("The office of a *senex*"; hence) *The Senate*; i. e. *the council*, or *assembly, of elders*.

sĕnect-a, æ, f. [sĕnect-us, "old"] *Old age*.

sĕnec-tus, tūtis, f. [for sĕnic-tus; fr. sĕnex, (old gen.) sĕnĭc-is, "old"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *senex*"; hence) *Old age*.

sĕn-esco, ŭi, no sup., escĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [sĕn-ĕo, "to be old"] *To grow*, or *become, old*.

sĕn-ex, is (originally ĭcis), adj. [sĕn-ĕo, "to be old"] *Old, aged, full of years*.—As Subst. m.: *An old man*.

sĕn-īlis, īle, adj. [sĕnex, sĕn-is] *Of*, or *belonging to, an old man; aged*.

sĕn-ĭum, ĭi, n. [sĕn-ĕo, "to be old"; hence, "to be feeble from age"] *Feebleness, decline, decay, debility of age*.

sen-sim, adv. [for sent-sim; fr. sent-ĭo, "to perceive"] ("By a perceiving"; hence) As opp. to what is foreseen: *Slowly, gently, gradually*.

sen-sus, sūs, m. [for sent-sus; fr. sent-ĭo, "to feel"] 1. *Feeling, sense*.—2. Plur.: *The senses*.—3. *Understanding*.

sentent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [for sentĭent-ĭa; fr. sentĭens, sentĭent-is, "thinking"] 1. *A way of thinking; an opinion*.—2. *An* official *sentence* or *decision*.—3. *A thought* expressed in words.

sentĭna, æ, f. *The water in the hold of a vessel; bilge-water*.

sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sent-

, a. : **1.** *To discern* by
ses; *to feel, hear, see;*
eive or *be sensible of.*—
bserve, notice.*—**3.** *To*
leem, judge, suppose.*
m, num. adj. indecl.
akin to Gr. ἑπτά, Sans.
].
Ĭmus, ĭma, ĭmum, num.
ɔt-em, "seven"] (Of, *or*
ng to, *septem*"; hence)
.
ŭā-ginta, num. adj.
[sept-em, "seven";
penthetic; ginta (=
"ten"] ("Seven tens";
venty.
l-crum, cri, n. [sĕpĕl-
bury," through root
("That which serves

Roman emperors i
to have been a place
ment for those who
their displeasure] *A*
Seriphos; a Seriph
ser-mo, mōnis, m
monly referred to s
connect"] ("The
thing"; hence) *Con*
discourse, etc.
sĕro, sēvi, sătum,
v. a. ("To beget";
trees: *To plant;*—
serat is Subj. in a
question after cui [§
Pass.: **sĕr-or,** sătus
[root SA; akin to S
SU, "to beget"].
serp-o, si, tum, ĕr
("To creep"; hence
To creep.

("That which has a live root"; hence) *A quickset.*

vīvo, vixi, victum, vīvĕre, 3. v. n.: 1. *To live*;—at vii. 24 folld. by Acc. of "Duration of time" [§ 102, (1)];—at xxi. 77 folld. by cognate Acc. vitam. — 2. Impers. Pass.: **vīvĕrĕtur**, *It should be lived* (by men), *i. e.* (men, *etc.*) *should live* [akin to Sans. root JĪV, whence also βι*F*-όω].

vīv-us, a, um, adj. [vīv-o, "to live"] *Living, alive.*

vix, adv. *With difficulty, hardly, scarcely, barely.*

vōbiscum = cum vōbis; see cum.

vŏc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To call.*—2. *To call, summon, cite.* — 3.: a. With second Acc.: *To call* an object that which is denoted by second Acc.—b. Pass. folld. by Nom.: *To be called* something. —Pass.: **vŏc-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root VACH, "to speak, say"].

Vōcōnĭ-us, a, um, adj. [Vōcōnĭ-us, "Voconius," a Roman name] *Of*, or *belonging to, Voconius; Voconian:* —Lex Voconia, *The Voconian Law*, was a law introduced B.C. 169 by *Q. Voconius Saxa*, a tribune of the people. Its *object was to* prevent any one *making a woman* his heiress *to a greater extent* than one *fourth part* of his property; or leaving by way of legacy to any one more than to his lawful heirs. The enactment of this statute apparently aimed at preventing the impoverishment or extinction of opulent families.

vŏlo, vŏlŭi, velle (volt, old form of vult, viii. 25), v. irreg.: 1. *To be willing.*—2. *To wish, desire* [akin to Gr. βολ, root of βόλ-ομαι = βο(ὐ)λ-ομαι, "to wish"; and Sans. root VṚI, "to choose"].

volt; see vŏlo.

vŏlunt-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [for vŏluntāt-ārĭus; fr. vŏluntas, vŏluntāt-is, "free-will"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *voluntas*"; hence) *Of one's*, etc., *own free will, voluntary.*

vŏlup-tas, tātis, f. [vŏlup, "pleasant"] ("The quality of the *volup*"; hence) *Pleasure, delight*, etc., whether of mind or body.

vox, vōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. vŏc-o, "to call"] ("That which calls *or* calls out"; hence) 1. *A voice.*—2. *A saying, speech*, etc.; ix. 27.

Xenocrătes, is, m. *Xenocrates*; a philosopher, a native of Chalcēdon on the Thracian Bosphorus, and a disciple of Plato. He was born B.C. 396, and died B.C. 314 [Gr. Ξενοκράτης, "Ruler of mercenary troops"].

Xĕnŏphon, ontis, m. *Xenophon*; the son of Gryllus, an Athenian, who joined the army of Cyrus the younger, when he rebelled against his brother Artaxerxes, and conducted the retreat of the "Ten Thousand" Greek auxiliaries from Asia after Cyrus had been killed in battle. At ix. 30 there is reference made to that one of his works which is entitled the Cyropædia [Gr. Ξενόφων].

Zēno, ōnis, m. *Zeno*, the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, was born at Citium in Cyprus. The dates of his birth and death are alike matters of uncertainty: but the latter is said to have occurred when he was about 100 years old, probably about B.C. 260 [Gr. Ζήνων, "One having Zeus"].

ADDENDA.

ălăcer, cris, cre, adj.: 1. *Lively, active, brisk, eager.*—2. With the notion of joyous activity: *Glad, happy.*

damn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [damn-um, in the meaning of "a penalty"] ("To bring a penalty upon"; hence) *To condemn;*—at xii. 42 folld. by Gen. [§ 133].—Pass.: **damn-or**, ātus sum, āri.

ef-fēt-us, a, um, adj. [for ex-fēt-us; fr. ex, in "strengthening" force; fēt-o (of birds), "to lay eggs"] ("That has laid eggs"; hence, "that has brought forth" young; hence, "exhausted *or* worn out" by bearing; hence) *Exhausted, worn out, enfeebled;*—at ix. 39 used of the body.

hŏnōrā-bĭlis, bile, adj. [hŏnōr(a)-o, "to honour"] *That is to be honoured; honourable.*

in-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-caus-o; fr. ĭn, "against"; caus-a, "a judicial process"] ("To bring *causa* against"; hence) *To bring a charge against, find fault with, complain of, blame, accuse.*

inter-flŭo, fluxi, no sup., flŭĕre, 3. v. n. [inter, "between"; flŭo, "to flow"] ("To flow between"; hence) Of time: *To pass away,* or *elapse, between;*—at xi. 16 strengthened by follg. inter.

nĕc; see nĕque.

sălū-s, tis, f. [for salv-ts; fr. salv-ĕo, "to be well *or* in good health"] ("A being well," *etc.;* hence) *Safety.*

sŭpervăc-ăněus, ānĕa, ānĕum, adj. [a lengthened form of sŭpervăc-ŭus, "exceedingly empty"; hence, "useless"; hence, "needless"] *Needless, unnecessary, over and above what is necessary, superfluous:*—opus supervacaneum, *work over and above what is necessary,* i. e. *done at leisure hours,* xvi. 56.

ŭ-bi, adv. [akin to qui, "who, which"] 1. Of place: a. Relative: *In which place, where.*—b. Interrogative: *In what place? where?*—2. Of time: *When.*

vīnŏlent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [vīnŏlentus, "full of wine"; hence, "intoxicated with wine"] ("A being *vīnŏlentus*"; hence) *Intoxication from wine.*

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Artaxerxes, and conducted the retreat of the "Ten Thousand" Greek auxiliaries from Asia after Cyrus had been killed in battle. At ix. 30 there is reference made to that one of his works which is entitled the Cyropædia [Gr. Κυρόπαιδεια].

but the latter occurred when 100 years old B.C. 260 [Gr having Zeus'

ălăcer, cris, cre, adj.: 1. *Lively, active, brisk, eager.*—2. With the notion of joyous activity: *Glad, happy.*

damn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [damn-um, in the meaning of "a penalty"] ("To bring a penalty upon"; hence) *To condemn;*—at xii. 42 folld. by Gen. [§ 133].—Pass.: **damn-or**, ātus sum, āri.

ef-fĕt-us, a, um, adj. [for ex-fĕt-us; fr. ex, in "strengthening" force; fĕt-o (of birds), "to lay eggs"] ("That has laid eggs"; hence, "that has brought forth" young; hence, "exhausted *or* worn out" by bearing; hence) *Exhausted, worn out, enfeebled;*—at ix. 39 used of the body.

hŏnōrā-bĭlis, bile, adj. [hŏnōr(a)-o, "to honour"] *That is to be honoured; honourable.*

in-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-caus-o; fr. ĭn, "against"; caus-a, "a judicial process"] ("To bring *causa* against"; hence) *To bring a charge against, find fault with, complain of, blame, accuse.*

inter-flŭo, flŭxi, no sup., flŭĕre, 3. v. n. [inter, "between"; flŭo, "to flow"] ("To flow between"; hence) Of time: *To pass away,* or *elapse, between;*—at xi. 16 strengthened by follg. inter.

nĕc; see nĕque.

sălū-s, tis, f. [for salv-ts; fr. salv-ĕo, "to be well *or* in good health"] ("A being well," *etc.;* hence) *Safety.*

sŭpervăc-ānĕus, ānĕa, ānĕum, adj. [a lengthened form of sŭpervăc-ŭus, "exceedingly empty"; hence, "useless"; hence, "needless"] *Needless, unnecessary, over and above what is necessary, superfluous:*—opus supervacaneum, *work over and above what is necessary,* i. e. *done at leisure hours,* xvi. 56.

ŭ-bi, adv. [akin to qui, "who, which"] 1. Of place: a. Relative: *In which place, where.*—b. Interrogative: *In what place? where?*—2. Of time: *When.*

vīnŏlent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [vīnŏlentus, "full of wine"; hence, "intoxicated with wine"] ("A being *vīnŏlentus*"; hence) *Intoxication from wine.*

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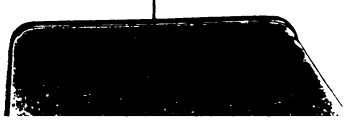






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